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A Sweet Tune

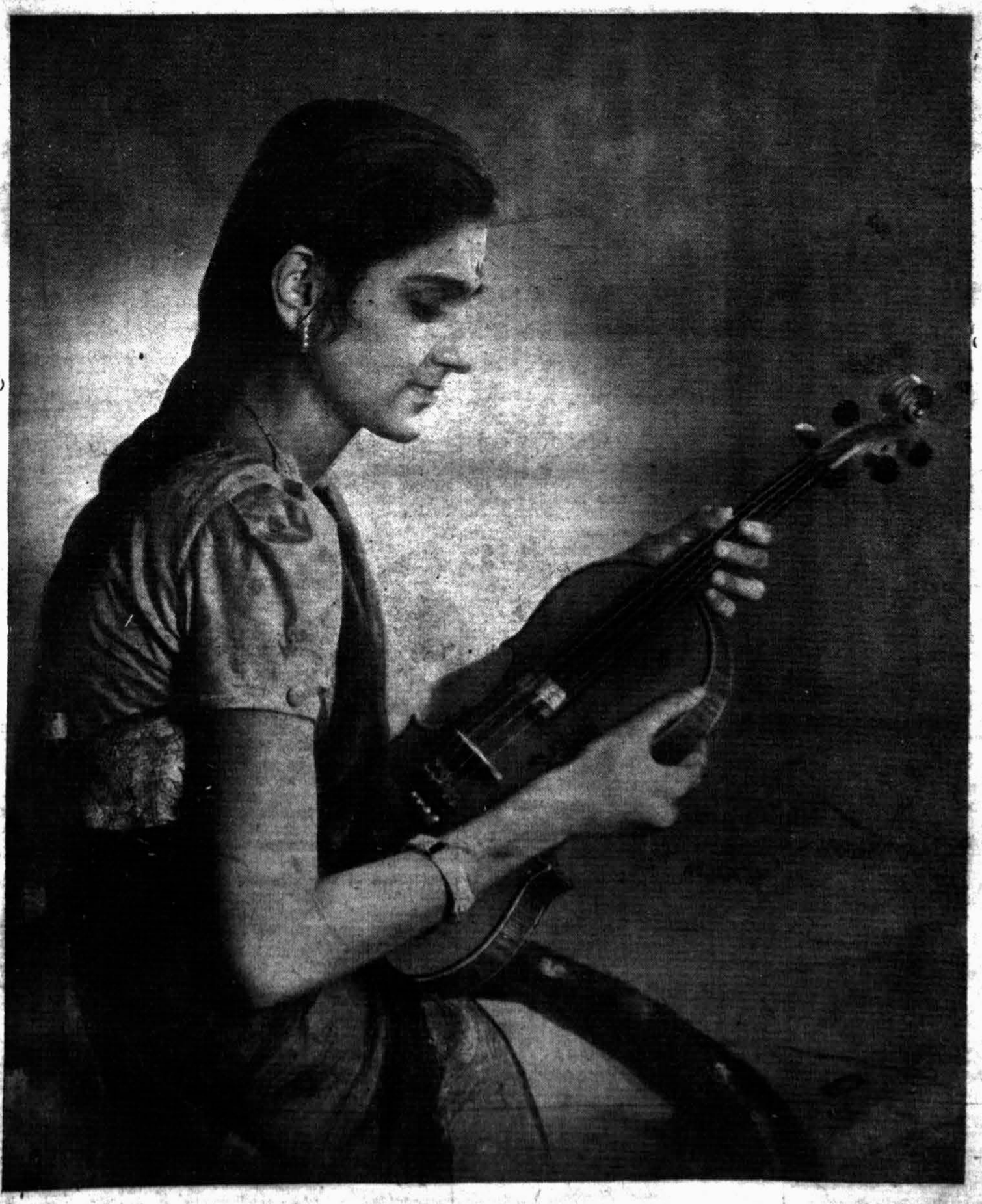

Photo: Vanguard Studios.

INDIA AND THE CRISIS IN IRAN

(See Page 3)

OUR SHORT STORY

The Triumphant Female

By K. S. KAMATH

This is called the century of the common man. The author of this story seems to believe however that it is going to be the century of the uncommon woman and he pictures here the shape of things to come when the female of the species will lord it over the mere male .....

The imposing, fashionable bungalow "Sea View" stood, at that hour of the day—2 p. m.—bathed in drowsy tranquillity.

The well-laid luxuriant garden encircling it lent added calmness to the scene. From the sea opposite, a breeze came wafting onward and rustled among the trees and bushes, suggesting a secret whisper between the two lovers the majestic bungalow and the beautiful garden.

Small birds flew about breaking the quiet spell with their twittering lullabies. A bird came flying swiftly towards the gate, perched for a passing second on the name-plate attached to the wall, gazed hard at the words inscribed—Mrs. Chithra Naik, I.C.S.—as at a stunning novelty and continued its flight in the direction of the terrace of the bungalow.

On the terrace, Mr. Sudharkar Naik, the husband of Mrs. Chithra Naik, I.C.S. lay stretched out in his cosy easy-chair. A book lay on his lap from out of the cover of which a red-lipped plenty-haired pretty face gazed up at him. "The Supremacy of the Fair Sex" by She—that was the title of the book. He was not reading it. He had laid it down having been bored and still refusing to admit that supremacy which was sought to be established in it. But even at that moment when he closed that book, he was acknowledging, in spite of himself and without his knowing it, the supremacy of one of that fair sex—the Goddess of Sleep! His eyelids were drooping and when he was on the point of surrendering himself completely to that stertorous luxury, a wailing noise broke forth which brought his mind precipitately back to this world.

He found it was their one-year-old baby crying out for milk and kicking up the sides of the cradle in which it had been rocked to sleep. He rang the bell and called to the servant: "Bring the feeding bottle, Sunder. The baby seems to want milk." After the baby had been fed, he issued fresh orders to the servant: "Take the baby, Sunder," he said, "Change her dress and then take her to the garden at the back for some cool air. Later in the day, you may take her out in the perambulator." "Yes, Sir, "Sunder said taking the baby in his arms smiled and departed.

Sudhakar Naik did not meet that smile—there was something in it which embarrassed him. It was as if the smile threw a bridge across the gulf that existed between them as master and servant and tied them together in a bond of mutual understanding. On his mental screen was, at that moment, projected the picture of Sunder going about proudly with his Bachelor of Arts Degree Certificate and knocking confidently at all the office-doors on a job-seeking mission. But the confidence was short-lived.

"Sorry, please, we do not have any vacancy here for you", said the Manager of the office, invariably, every time. And Sunder came out, crestfallen, to encounter many friends of his who were also in the same predicament.

"Damn this new-found feminine efficiency!" cursed one of them. "Why this exclusive recognition?" questioned another. 'Hang it all. I have no hopes", lamented Sunder who vividly remembered the way he was turned out of the last office he had visited —the umpteenth one—with that eternal "No!", to the accompaniment of giggling from the girls in the office who filled the background of the picture. Sunder's look of confidence melted into one of despair and he threw the gew-gaw document into the fire and applied for the job of an "aiyah".....

* * *

Suddenly the scene changed. A gilded and artistic document conferring the Degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Sudhakar Naik filled the entire screen. How proudly the possessor strutted along, his great certificate under his arm, dreaming of getting a very high post! But at every turn, he met the same fateful words: "Sorry, No vacancy, Sir!"

"Oh! This 'Ladies preferred' attitude"! he cried in perplexity, "The days of the boys seem to be definitely over!"

Yet, he did not long remain perplexed. In the next scene, he was seen in the full, if passing, glory of the bride-groom state. The bride was fair, ambitious Chitra, a graduate employed in some office. She was preparing hard for the Competitive Examination too while he could be seen seated at home, smoking, sleeping and attending to some of the general household work. Chitra, soon after, passed the Examination and became Mrs. Chitra Naik, I.C.S., Secretary to the Home Department while he continued as secretary to their home department.....

A motor car horn suddenly stabbed the stillness and pierced into his thoughts. Chitra was heard ascending the stairs, her high-heeled shoes noisily greeting the marble stair-case. Some time elapsed, in which she did her toilet, so necessary after the day's hard work at the office. Then she appeared on the terrace.

"Hullo! Dear!", as she sank into a chair beside him.

"Hullo!", he responded, "Finished early today? Not much work?"

"Oh! There was much work all right. You see, Sudha, now I have got a new assistant, one Miss Prema Rao who helps me a good deal and does the work smartly. She has been taken in the place of Mrs. Nirmala Patel who, as you know, has been promoted as Secretary to the Canteens Department."

"Yes, I know", said Sudhakar, trying hard but without success to remember that important event.

"By the way, my dear", continued his wife "Have you seen to the arrangements for the party we are giving tomorrow?"

"Yes, Chitra, you need not worry about it."

"Do you know whom all I have invited to tomorrow's party, darling?" went on his wife sweetly, "There is Mrs. Kusum Navalkar, Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department and her husband. That is the chap, you know, who competed with me in getting this present job of mine. Of course, he never had a chance, poor fellow. Then there is ....."

"The baby," interrupted Sudhakar. "was crying today for milk very early. She had finished her afternoon sleep as early as 2 p. m."

"Is it? That's rather unusual. Do you know Mrs. Latha Nagarkar, Sudha? No? You must have heard me talking about her. She is the one who dresses so awfully, though she is the Secretary in charge of Food and Clothes Department. Green blouse, red saree, blue hand-bag and black shoes; can you imagine it, my dear? It is fantastic. Well, I have invited her, too, and her husband."

"Oh! I should prefer to make the acquaintance of them all tomorrow, sweet, rather than today," he said smilingly, as he poured out coffee into her cup. "Shall we talk of something else, dear?"

"As you like", she said, in a somewhat injured tone. Then she espied the book on his lap. She took it and her former vivacity returned to her.

"Have you finished this book, my dear?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Don't you think it is wonderful—especially the 34th page?"

"Oh! Yes. It is good," he returned promptly. "But I liked the sentiments on page 74 more than those on the 34th."

Chithra's eyebrows knitted slightly. She was annoyed. Her suspicion that her husband had not read the book was confirmed—the book contained only 70 pages! But it was no use telling him that.

"Now, I don't think you have read the 34th page carefully, my dear. Otherwise you would not have said that. I shall read it again for you. Just listen:—

"The male sex, with its characteristic self-importance, thought it could revert the fair sex to their pre-war position as slaves at home. The cry 'Back to the kitchens' was set afoot by them. But in fondly imagining that they would succeed in this insidious attempt, this self-styled supreme sex had not reckoned with the opposition of a gentle but resolute sex who had proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, during the war years, that they could fill any post in any office with at least as much distinction as any member of the opposite sex. The fair sex established its supremacy for all time and vindicated its stand with regard to its complete independence of the other sex both financially....."

* * *

Chithra stopped and looked up at her husband. Then she smiled—he was comfortably dosing in his easy-chair.

"Sudha!" she called—and he started up—"Please dress up and then let us go out for a drive."

Chithra drew the car up before the gate. The gate-keeper had strayed from his post of duty and was not on the spot to open the gate and let them pass. She sounded the horn four times impatiently. The gate-keeper came running and opened the gate, with a hundred muttered apologies. The car gained the road.

In the garden at the back, the baby began crying, frightened by the sounds of the motor car horn.

* * *

At about the time when the baby's shriek broke the silent air that pervaded "Sea View" and startled Sudhakar Naik into consciousness of his surroundings, another sound like that of exploding crackers was continually and effectively breaking the stillness that had settled on "Sunder Villa," that unpretentious-looking house which, to any observer, unmistakably spelt "Middle Class." It emanated from the ground floor of that building, occupied by Mrs. Pushpa Pradhan and her husband, Vinayak Pradhan.

Now the noise ceased and from the bath-room emerged Vinayak Pradhan, his hands full of twisted, wet clothes and began putting them up for drying. The washing job finished, Vinayak rubbed off the perspiration on his forehead and walked into the sitting-room where he subsided into a cushioned chair. Mrs. Pradhan was away at the office, the children had gone to school, and thus he found himself left alone in peace. The charms of sleep at that mid-day silent hour were simply irresistible and he succumbed promptly.....

The rather abrupt screeching sound from the clock on the wall opposite and the tinklings of the hour that followed it, awoke him suddenly. He looked at the clock, the clock by which he proceeded about his cooking in the mornings and which his wife, expressing a great dislike for being late at the office, had set quarter of an hour ahead of the correct time. It was 5 p.m. He got up. He had a lot of work to do before the children came half an hour later and so had to look sharp.....

"Hullo! Papa! Hullo! Papa!" rang out two voices at the same time and two cherubs came running into the room, with books in their hands.

"Yes, yes, come in here, boys," he called out to them from the kitchen.

"Papa, to-day we had our Arithmetic lesson," said the elder boy, Suresh.

"I had the money lesson, dad," put in Sarat, the younger one.

"That is very good," said the father, "Now you drink your cup of milk and here are some nice biscuits for you. After this, you may go out into the garden yonder and play with the other boys."

The boys were overjoyed and eagerly fell to disposing of the biscuits.

6 p.m. The hour at which Vinayak way wont to sit amongst his students, lecturing to them with practical demonstrations on knitting and cutting of cloth for making frocks, shirts, etc. He was a past-master in this art and giving instructions in it to stay-at-home young men like himself in return for a small fee was one of the methods which helped the family balance their budget. To-day, however he had given a holiday to his students and he sat in the sitting-room darning the socks of his wife and awaiting their owner. A brisk step outside and Mrs. Pushpa Pradhan came into the room, holding a parcel in her hand. She set it on the table in the middle of the room, threw a casual "Hallo!" at him, proceeded into the adjoining room, looked into the full-sized mirror there, hurriedly powdered her face and stalked back into the sitting-room where her husband was awaiting her.

"How was the work to-day, dear?" he asked.

"Oh! Pretty heavy," she said, taking the chair nearest to his. "But you see, I have got a bit of good news for you. Can you guess what it is?"

Vinayak said he could not and did not want to spoil the freshness of the pleasant surprise she was about to give him by so doing.

"Then here it goes," she announced, tossing her head proudly, "I have been given a promotion in the office. I am an Officer now. That means Rs. 25 more per month, my dear. What do you say?"

(Continued on Page 27)

SOME WAITING, EH?

"I can put you on the waiting list of those waiting to go on the waiting list."

TIME TREATMENT

"Of course we will need a little time. Remember it took nature nearly fifty years to make you like this."

"Never mind who this is! What number do you want?"

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on 21 April, 2017

India And The Crisis In Iran

By "Kautilya"

The world drama of rivalry between the Anglo-Saxons and Russia is being repeated on a small scale in the present events in Iran.

It is an object lesson as well as a warning. It is a lesson in the diplomatic game of utilising alternately force, threats or compromise in order to gain economic and military ends; this is the real high politics, not the pious lectures on San Francisco Charter.

It is also a warning—and one of the many—that one day an incident like this might again lead to a great conflagration. This is not idle speculation but stark naked fact. If the Anglo-Saxon rivalry with Russia continues as at present and this jockeying for power goes on, a point is bound to come one day when some such incident will ignite the powder. It is no consolation that such a day might be a decade or two off yet.

For India the events in Iran have a still greater interest. It is not only that Persia is a neighbour and whatever happens there ought to interest us, but in the pattern of New Asia that England, America and Russia are trying to weave, a change in Iran might completely change the foreign outlook for this country. It might even be so great as to force India completely to readjust her relations with the outside world.

Tempting Bait

This might not be apparent for the moment, because not being free we have no relations with foreign nations, and we have therefore got into habit of ignoring the reality of the political and economic changes around us. But things are changing and the nearer we are approaching the goal of freedom, the more conscious are we growing of our international position. Even as we are, any change in Iran might make a vital difference to us.

The economic potentialities of Iran make it a tempting bait for both England and Russia Before the supremacy of oil, it was a pretty barren country with large areas of rocky deserts and bleak countrysides with a few fertile valleys, and it had not much attractions excepting for some people in India and elsewhere who were rendered nostalgic by its poetry literature and ancient culture. But the coming of oil changed the whole aspect. For some time it bcome a bone of contention between the British and Americans; ultimately the British won. The oil wells in Southern Iran became one of Britain's most important sources of petroleum. The refineries at Abadan are amongst the most important in the world.

But Northern Iran is one of the potentially rich and yet unexploited oil regions of the world. This significant little fact was not much heeded upto this war. Great Britain could afford to wait for some decades before taking up its exploitation. The world demand for oil could be satisfied from sources more easily accessible. But this war of aeroplanes and tanks made colossal demands upon the oil resources of the world, and the future requirements might be more staggering still.

More Ticklish Problem

Therefore the hunt for sources of oil was on with a vengeance. Saudi Arabia and Northern Iran, two regions known to contain oil and as yet untouched, became important factors in the competition for world supremacy. U. S. A forestalled the British in getting a contract from Ibn Saud, but the American proposal for a pipe-line to Haifa brought about a big clash between the oil combines of both countries. In the end a compromise was negotiated.

Northern Persia is a more ticklish problem During the war Iran was occupied by the Allies for Military reasons, but now Russia is not willing to quit Northern Iran without being sure of getting the rights for exploiting its oil resources and what is as important, a government friendly to the Soviets. The reason is obvious. Soviet sources of oil are limited and known. The only source it could exploit after the war was the Rumanian. The Soviets have not got, like the Anglo-Saxons, the advantage of prospecting and getting contracts all round the world. Therefore, they are not going to leave the only available oil region outside their boundaries. This is normal in the game of power, because in the present age oil is an essential for military power.

In spite of great Soviet pressure the Irani government has refused to barter away its oil resources. To make it appear more reasonable it has declared that it will not hand over its oil resources to any foreign power. It is of course possible as it is alleged in some quarters, that this refusal was due to Anglo-American pressure. But Russia cannot leave it at that. In the intense rivalry of the Big Three, this region is too vital for the Soviets to be relinquished on a simple refusal of the Irani government.

A New Outlet

Finding that Iran has aligned herself against Russia, the Soviets have started political manoeuvres in which they are past masters. Movements for self-determination and also revolts have started in the region bordering the Russian frontier, and the Soviet government quite frankly refuses to allow the Persian Government to suppress the revolt. The Persians are powerless, Manifestly it has become an international problem to be a bargaining pawn between the Big Three.

But the geographical position of Iran is as much or even more important from the Russian point of view. This is one of the badly wanted gate-ways for world expansion of Soviet power. At present Russia and America are the two leading world powers. It is clear that if the Soviets want to play a predominant role in world politics and commerce, they must become a major maritime nation. The want of a suitable sea approach to Russia was very nearly fatal to her defence in the last war.

Unfortunately Russia's geography is not favourable from this point of view. Her main habours are either ice-bound for eight months or locked in closed waters like the Black Sea. To have an outlet on the main seas with harbours open all the year round, has been a Russian ambition from the times of the Czars and now it is more necessary than ever. This is the reason why the Soviets are claiming a sphere in the Mediterranean, North Africa, Suez Canal and Dardanelles, and also the reason why England and America are so eager to stop her from getting a foot-hold in the Mediterranean. Even in the Nineteenth century Russia's efforts to reach the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf made England the friend of Turkey and caused her to intervene in Persia.

There is more than meets the eye in the present tension in Iran. Whatever justification there might be for the attitude adopted by Russia, it cannot be gainsaid that if the Kremlin manages to get a permanent foothold in northern Iran, it would have a profound and far-reaching effect on India.

India and Iran after all have a long common frontier—a fact which cannot be overlooked either by Britain or Russia—or India!

A Spring-Board

But an entrance on the Mediterranean is not sufficient for Russia. She has secured Port Arthur in the Far East but she must have an outlet in Southern Asia, and the only accessible one is the Persian Gulf. The Czars tried for it. The Soviet aim is to try to get, in the first place, the right to use a harbour (as they have done in Manchuria) and failing that to manoeuvre to establish a government in Iran which will be amenable to Soviet influence. At first view this might not appear easy, because the British have their interests in Southern Iran and it is also essential for the safety of their empire that the Soviets should not be allowed to infiltrate in this vital area. They will do their best to stop them.

Russia might not be able to satisfy her ambition for the moment, but from the spring-board of northern Iran she can watch future developments and jump when the favourable opportunity comes. It is therefore difficult to imagine the Russians leaving Northern Iran. They will somehow keep this foothold. If in the bargaining and jockeying of the Big Three, they are forced to leave it completely, it will be a major diplomatic defeat for them.

A Major Event

The coming of the Soviets to Iran would be a major event for India. A real neighbourhood of Russia would profoundly affect the tendencies of the political parties and greatly encourage the Communists. It is possible that the Communists are even now preparing a future plan with this trump card in hand. Infiltration of Soviet ideas, propaganda and persons on a large scale would be quite impossible to stop. This coupled with the fact of Soviet power sitting astride the routes of the Empire and in its very midst would accelerate its breakup. On the other hand, a really free Iran a very remote possibility, would help in making up a bloc of free Asiatic countries.

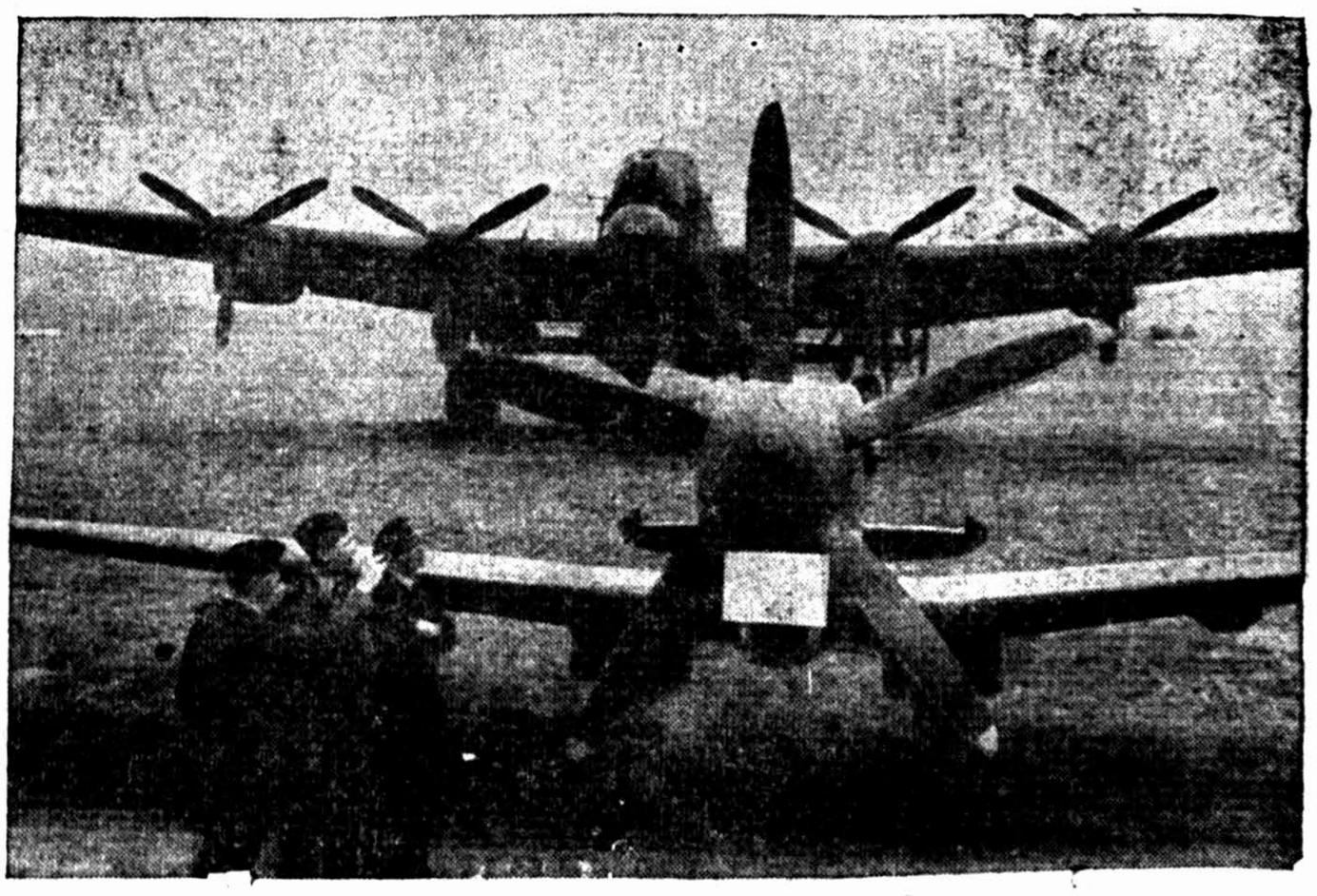
BEATING BOMBERS INTO BUNGALOWS

Prefabricated Houses For Britain

Five British bomber factories are now turning out the world's finest prefabricated houses. This was revealed recently by Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Aircraft Production.

Mr. Woodburn, who was opening the first aluminium house erected in blackpool (North England), said: "Beating bombers into bungalows is the modern version of beating swords into ploughshares."

Fifty thousand bungalows will be produced in Britain in the next year or two from thousands of tons of aluminium scrap recovered from obsolete aircraft.



BENSON AND MEDMENHAM: NERVE CENTRES OF R.A.F.'S CAMERA WAR.

Secrets of the R.A.F.'s almost uncanny photographic reconnaissance and photo-interpretation units were revealed recently when, for the first time, pressmen visited the R.A.F. stations at Benson and Medmenham —nerve-centres of the "camera war." At Benson, headquarters of N. 106 Group, which was responsible for vitally important photographic reconnaissances, the Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. W. B. McDonald, A.F.C., disclosed that fliers who have carried out daring aerial photographic missions over enemy territory are now engaged in the task of photographing British cities and towns at the request of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Picture shows:—The latest P.R.U. Spitfire, the Mk.19—fastest and highest flying aircraft. It can fly at well over 43,000 ft., with a top speed of 450 to 460 m.p.h. Behind it is a Lancaster, now fitted for photographic reconnaissance. Both have been employed in photographing British towns and cities for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

THE HOUSES THAT WRIGHT BUILT

'Taliesin' School Of Architecture

Frank Lloyd Wright, the dean of modern architecture in the United States, is conducting a unique experiment in living, working and teaching. In the hills near Madison, capital of the mid-western U. S. state of Wisconsin where he was born 76 years ago, Wright directs a group of 40 apprentices. Their activities include the study of architecture along with the theory and practice of other related arts.

The "Taliesin Fellowship," as the group is called, is housed in the unusual and beautiful "Taliesin," named after the mythical Welsh bard. "Taliesin" includes a group of buildings constructed around the original workshop home which Wright designed and built for his own use in 1915. Among the buildings is a playhouse, which was formerly the gymnasium of a nearby Hillside School. It was converted by the apprentices into an auditorium where concerts are held and movies shown. Films on architecture and allied subjects are frequently shown as part of the curriculum. Since 1938 a new "Taliesin West" in the sunny mountain region of the southern state of Arizona has housed the school during the winter months.

In addition to their architectural studies under Frank Lloyd Wright, the apprentices learn weaving farming and actual building techniques, with collateral study in music. Each member of the fellowship pays a nominal annual tuition and is privileged to remain as long as he wishes.

Genius In Harmony

Wright first gained recognition abroad for his genius in harmonizing clean, functional design with the natural setting of his buildings. Violently opposed to copying the architecture of earlier periods, Wright has long been an outspoken critic of many contemporary architects for refusing to strike out along new lines of design and for adhering to the use of unnecessary ornament. His use of line and material for industrial construction has been a notable feature of Wright design. It is illustrated in the Factory Administration building of the Johnson Wax Factory erected in 1938. Windowless, and of horizontal planes and curves, light enters the building through translucent glass rods set horizontally in the walls and in the roof.

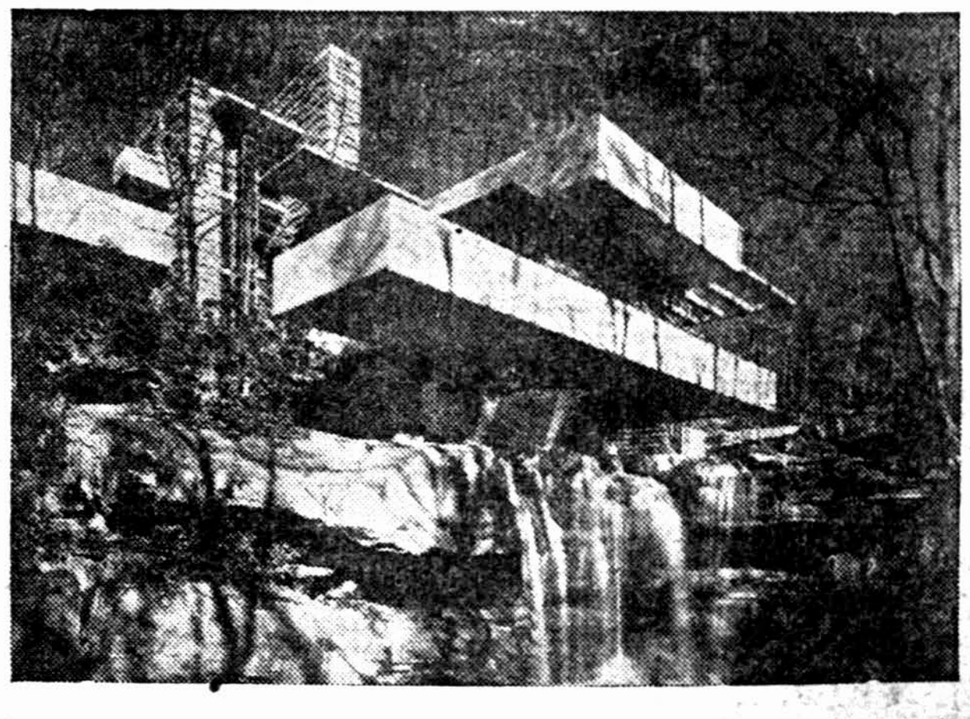
Wright urges an economy of form with a careful use of materials and precise lines of simple, balanced repeat patterns.. Functionalism is the keynote of his design for both industrial and residential buildings. Wright believes that the materials used should be suited to the location of the building as well as to the personality of its tenants and also that the architect of the future must be "a more creative individual, capable of going through from start to finish with his own building as a master-builder."

Functional Beauty

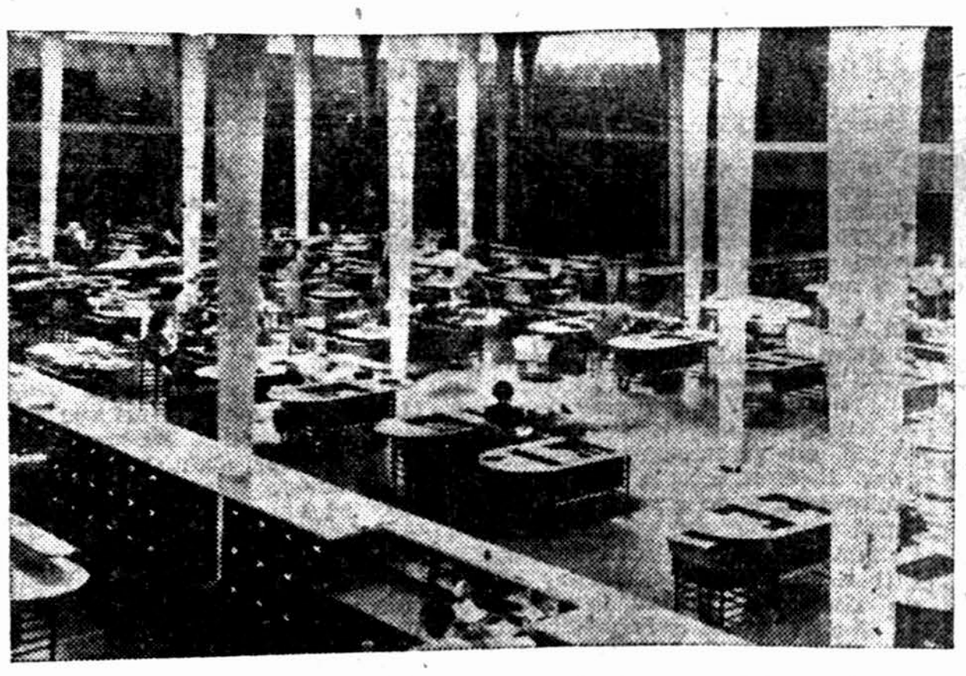
Although Wright's unconventional buildings have been erected in many parts of the world, the 1,000,000 dol. spiral-shaped museum that will house the Solomon R. Guggenheim collection of non-objective paintings will be the first Wright designed building to be erected in New York City

Discussing post-war homes Wright declared that individual residence should be simpler, more durable, and of greater variety. He said that much of the furniture should be built as an integral part of the house, in materials and designs which conform to its style.

The courageous individuality of his buildings and his search for media of construction better adapted to modern living have made him one of America's foremost architects. His work and the concepts with which he has imbued his students point to way toward functional simple beauty in the buildings they will design in the future.



Set in the rocky hills of the eastern U.S. state of Pennsylvania, "Falling Water" is Frank Lloyd Wright's best known piece of architecture. The airy spaciousness of its rooms continues the free lines found in the natural settng, forming a masterpiece of design in which nature and building achieve unity.



The interior of the windowless administration building at the Johnson Wax Factory in Wisconsin is lighted from above and from the sides by means of translucent glass rods set horizontally in the walls and in the roof. Revolutionary tapered columns of reinforced concrete terminate in thin concrete discs or "lily pads" which support the roof and between which the light enters.

How To Live To Be 100

Centenarians are congratulated, photographed, and feted. Reporters interview them and ask the recipe for longevity. When interviewed, most centenarians confess that they possess no special secret; but they usually stress the importance of hard work and admit that they were singularly free from ailments, writes Moira Henry in the 'Sunday Independent' Dublin. An examination of the environment of several centenarians shows that they had more than one characteristic in common:—

(1) They were born into and grew up in a world of 100 years ago, and very different from ours:

(2) 99 per cent. are domiciled in the country or small provincial towns:

(3) They are usually people belonging to the middle or lower classes:

(4) 85 per cent. are women.

Time: First similarity is the period of birth. One hundred years ago there was no transport or lighting—as we understand the terms. Our centenarians were obliged to walk to school, to church, and to market, which provided essential exercise and oxygen. Lack of illumination necessitated early retiring and plenty of sleep, while the absence of much indoor amusement resulted in healthy outdoor dancing, walking, and, consequently, additional air and activity.

Diet played its part. The land was not artificially stimulated with fertilizers; it was worked and manured naturally. The people consumed health-promoting fruit and vegetables; their bread was wholemeal and home-made; they rarely tasted flesh foods. When those growing centenarians became hungry between meals they ate fruit, vegetables, or nuts—in complete contrast to the peace-time city habit of consuming ice-cream, sweets sugary buns, fish and chips.

Country Life Is Best

Place: A century ago, living in the country meant long tramps, unlimited exercise, oxygen and sun, sufficient sleep, and plain, unadulterated edibles.

Class: Poorer people had to work harder and longer, and walk farther, than their rich neighbours; their diet was simpler and free from dainties. Since they lacked both conveyances and footwear, they became immune to inclement weather.

Sex: More frequently than not those who pass the century are females. A cursory glance might lead one to the erroneous conclusion that the normal expectation of life is higher among women. The truth is that—even today—women do not indulge in "semi-suicidal" practices nearly so often as men. A hundred years ago women never smoked and seldom drank.

Prolonged life and physical fitness depend on: Plain, unpreserved, vegetarian goods; plenty of walking, working and general use of our hundreds of muscles; sufficient sleep, sunshine and fresh air.

Lastly, apart from the health-promoting conditions of country life, we should remember that enough space minimizes accidents.

Exterior of the Wright-designed factory administration building of the Johnson Wax Factory in the midwestern U.S. State of Wisconsin.

Wright's scale model of museum to house Guggenheim collection of non-objective painting. The paintings will be displayed along a three quarter mile ramp which rises in widening circles to a height of ten storeys.

A Peep Into The Dim Past

Pre-Historic Man In India

Here we shall deal with the several stages of culture in the development of Man in India before the Historic Age. All that we know of Man's life and career during the Prehistoric Age is learnt from his handiwork (bearing no writing) which he has left behind.

Geologically, the history of the earth may be divided into several ages: Pre-Cambrian or Archaean, when life had not appeared on the earth; Primary or Palaeozoic, when living organisms comprising invertebrates, fishes and certain primitive four-footed creatures had appeared; Secondary or Mesozoic, the age of reptiles; Tertiary the age of birds and mammals; Quaternary or Pleistocene (i.e., Ice Age), the age of Man; and Holocene or Recent.

Seals from Mohenjodaro.

The Tertiary Age

The Tertiary age is the most important in the physical history of India. It was during this age that two profound physical changes set in, which materially altered the old geography of the Indian region. They are the submergence of the Mesozoic 'Lemuria' (the name given to the Indo-Madagascar continent) and the upheaval of the deposits of the sea (the great Tethys of geologists) spreading over an immense tract, now forming the northern zone of the Himalayas, Northern India, Tibet and a great part of China. As a result of the foundering of Lemuria—the land-bridge between India and Africa—and the growth of the Himalayas the present configuration of the country was outlined.

The existence of Quaternary Man has been traced practically all over the world. His presence is revealed by the remains of his handiwork.

Pre-historic Archaeology, divides the early history of Man into two main periods, the Stone Age and the Age of Metals. In the Stone Age, again, two main successive phases have been distinguished, Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age and Neolithic or New Stone Age. Each age shows some marked progress in preparing stone for use as tools. In palaeolithic times tools were shaped by chipping, whereas in neolithic times they were shaped by grinding and polishing. The Age of Metals dawns after the passing away of the Stone Age and shows two successive phases, the Copper Age and the Iron Age. But while in Northern India the Copper Age came to supplant the Stone Age, in Southern India the Stone Age directly passed into the Iron Age.

Chert flake, core and weights; gameomen in stone, faience and terracotta. (Mohenjodaro).

In India palaeoliths have been found in the gravel beds of rivers and the laterites of the Coromandal Coast. But while in South East India the most important and characteristic implement is the handaxe, a core tool prepared from a nodule of stone by chipping on both faces with a striker of stone till the requisite shape was obtained, in North-West India the implements were fashioned from flakes struck off the original nodule by percussion or pressure. The palaeolithians were food-gatherers.

After a long time the Neolithic Age began. The stone implements of this age are unlike those of palaeolithic times, being ground and polished, not roughly chipped. Secondly, they show a larger number of types. Thirdly, they are made of dark trap rock, not of light-coloured quarzite rock which the palaeslithians used. The characteristic implement is the celt of several types. The other implements include chisels, adzes, maceheads, arrow-heads, pestles, mortars, etc. The neolithians were food-producers.

Advance In Civilization

In Europe and in Egypt the Neolithic Age saw great advances in civilization, not only in the improved implements but also in the domestication of animals the practice of agriculture, the manufacture of pottery, and many other possessions of culture. In Egypt, for example, has been discovered in the Fayum depression, the ancient shores of an extensive lake that was 200 feet above the surface of the present lake, a granary site consisting of 63 pits dug in the earth, of which 48 were, or had been, lined with straw matting, and in one of the pits was found a saw-edged flint mounted on a straight wooden shaft for reaping the cereals. Save for the improved implements, we do not possess any other relics of the Indian neolithians.

The Neolithic Age was succeeded by the Chalcolithic Age, that is the age when tools of stone and copper were used side by side. The most important sites of the Chalcolithic Age are Harappa on the Ravi in the Montgomery District of the Punjab and Mohenjodaro on the Indus in the Larkana District of Sind.

The remains excavated at Mohenjodaro and Harappa belong to a people who use metals, such as copper, gold and silver, made alloys of copper and tin or bronze made pottery, practised agriculture, possessed a developed system of pictographic writing (which still remains undeciphered) and lived in well-built cities.

Ruins of a big city laid out according to a definite scheme have been discovered at both Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The streets of Mohenjodaro were aligned from east to west or from north to south. Nowhere the houses encroached upon the streets. The drainage system was completely modern. The drains carrying the sewage from the houses were led into the street drains and the latter into soak-pits in the main thoroughfares.

Relics Of Cultivation

Seeds of wheat, barley, melons and dates have been discovered at Mohenjodaro, which show that these plants were cultivated. Cotton was also cultivated, for fragments of cotton cloth have been found at Mohenjodaro. Sind then enjoyed a more courteous rainfall than at present. This is indicated by the large number of street drains and rain water pipes excavated at Mohenjodaro, by the use of burnt bricks instead of un-burnt bricks in building, and by the representations on the seals of the tiger, the rhinoceros and the elephant—animals which favour a moist habitat.

The personal ornaments were made of gold, silver, ivory and semi-precious stones, and also of faience, shell, bone, copper, bronze, pottery, and glazed and virteous pastes. These include necklaces, girdles, fillets, finger rings, ear-rings, nose-rings, and hair-pins. Combs of ivory and copper mirrors have been also found at Mohenjodaro, and at Harappa has been found a copper toilet set, consisting of a pricker, one earscoop and a pair of tweezers. The Kohl pots and sticks indicate that eye-ornament was used.

Implements of copper and bronze include blade-axes, axe-adzes, saws, swords, spear-heads daggers, arrow-heads, fish-hooks, razors and chisels. The stone implements include cores and flakes. The flakes must have been used as knives. Vessels of copper, faience, stone and silver have been found. But the pottery vessels are numerous. They are wheel-made, and most of them are painted with geometric patterns and animal and plant motifs in black on a red slip.

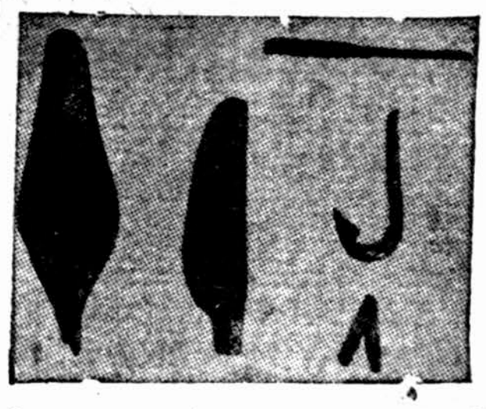
Early Idols

Among the clay figurines, which have been unearthed, there occur one which seems to represent the Mother or Fertility Goddess, a cult which was prevalent also in ancient Egypt, Crete, Mesopotamia and Persia.

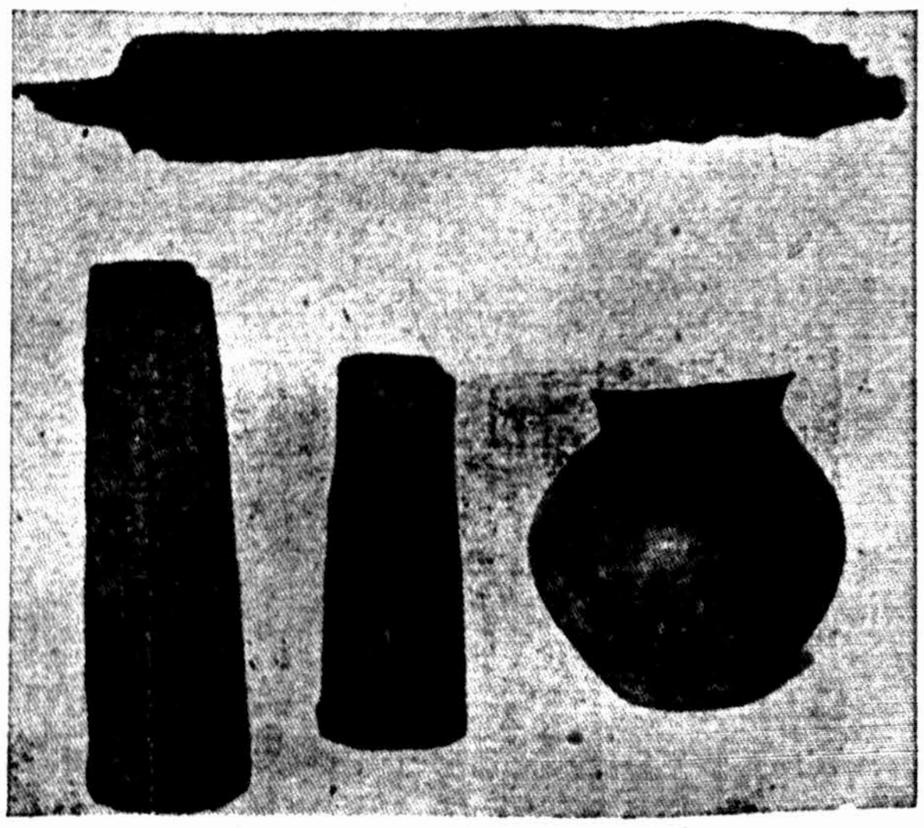
Palaeolithic implements (hand axes) from Madras.

To this urban civilization of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, the name Indus has been given as it was developed in the Indus valley. It was contemporaneous with the Sumerian civilization of Southern Mesopotamia and the Early Dynastic civilization of Egypt at the dawn of history about 3000 B.C. But it is not yet historical for us. So long the pictographic writing on the seals from Harappa and Mohenjodaro remain undeciphered, we will have to regard the archaeological monuments of the reign of Asoka Maurya (C. 273-232 B.C.) as the earliest remains of the Historic Age in India.

The Chalcolithic Age was succeeded by the Age of Iron, the last period of prehistoric man's life and career. Burial sites belonging to this age have been found in Southern India. The most important of the sites is at Adichanallur where in pits sunk in a granite rock have been found urns containing human skeletons, small pottery vessels, iron implements, and other objects.



Copper chisel and spear head bronze razor, and copper fish hook and arrow head (Mohenjodaro).



Pottery and iron implements (sword and celto) of the Iron Age. From Adichanallur (South India).

By S. N. CHAKRAVARTI

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THE PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH INSURANCE

By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

The idea of health insurance has been becoming more meaningful and realistic with the changes in our social responsibilities and the emergence of a more dynamic philosophy and conception of social living. Sound health is accepted as the inherent right of a citizen and the State's responsibility towards providing adequate facilities for this purpose is being recognised.

This new conception is set forth in the Beveridge Plan where Sir Beveridge insists that the repairing of damaged physique is a plain necessity in the interest of national health as well as industrial efficiency. Now the U. S. shows its indication to follow the same line. The streamlined Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill is the first extended and comprehensive social security measure to provide medical care for practically the entire population.

It provides for insurance as well as good medical care through the pooling of 1½ p. c. of every wage-earner's check and a similar amount from the employer. 3 p. c. from the self-employed (that representing the average spent by an American family on medical service at present) and the rest through State taxation. Dentistry, home-nursing, hospital and public health grants are to be paid out of national taxation revenue. The pay-roll deduction for health insurance would be collected as part of the total social security contribution of 8 p. c., equally divided between employee and employer. The Surgeon-General of the Public Health is to be administrator of this new system with an advisory council of professional and lay people. Decentralised administration is provided through State and local agencies with similar advisory councils.

Socialised Medicine

A good deal of discussion is centred around what is called "socialised medicine". Briefyly it may be described as a system in which all medical service is provided by physicians hired by the State, available alike to everyone and supported through State taxation. In some cases this may be partial, limited for instance to certain income groups. In a sense this is an extended over-all form of existing State hospitals and clinics. Perhaps the widest form of this is in the army. The way it operates is this: When a soldier falls ill, he reports to his unit surgeon, who, if the ailment is a minor one treats him as an out-patient, but keeps him under observation. But where it proves of a more serious nature, the sick man is sent to a hospital. The hospital is a very complex body which provides for every type of specialised treatment. Every patient who is admitted is thus able to receive all the care and attention he is entitled to and every sort of specialised treatment he is in need of.

Under the present circumstance, the procedure is subjected to haphazards and chances, for the entire circumstance is ruled by the capacity of the sick man's purse. In the first instance, the private practitioner is called in, and he is also determined by the fee he claims and the size of the patients purse, rather than the latter's particular needs. If there is a further stage, calling for special expert care and treatment, in very many cases it is beyond the average patient's financial capacity. In fact the more highly specialised and the more efficient the medical man, the farther and away well beyond the average man's means he is bound to be. The most he can expect is some doubtful attention from the indifferent staff of an impersonal general ward of a hospital.

Whereas national health service promotes and guarantees better and organise service of a high quality to all. It is a great social step forward, for on the financial side there is a move towards a fuller sharing of costs, and on the administrative side toward decentralisation and the responsible participation of the local bodies as well as the public.

Laying The Ghosts

Two bogies are generally raised in this connection, that a totalitarian dictatorship is to be established and patients would have no choice in the selection of the doctor and vice versa. The other question is, can a country afford it. The first is a deliberate misrepresentation of what is proposed under any national medical service, for it leaves the doctors and the patients quite free to make their own choice, accept or reject whomsoever they like, without any coercion.

As a matter of fact the measures pending before the British and American national legislatures leave even health insurance optional, though probably with the spread of more general knowledge and cultivation of public education, such enlistment in health insurance is likely to make it universal without compulsion, although in all probability a vigorous State policy and measure may become necessary, if voluntary adoption shows slackness or indifference. For one must bear in mind the probability of a good deal of counter propaganda to discourage and deter people from entering the health insurance scheme.

For instance in California, U. S. A. a survey of the working of the State Medical Society's Place for health insurance over 5 years shows an enrolment of less than 2 p. c., due both to lack of proper education and even more to virulent counter propaganda to the effect that this was dictatorship and curtailment of individual liberty. The other bogey is, is it financially practicable. Social insurance of any type is never an additional burden on the community. It is by its very nature a redistribution of what we already possess, for in other words, it is a transfer of income from the fortunate to the unfortunate.

It is a self-balancing principle, contributions being collected into a common pool and paid out to those who are in need of those benefits but are otherwise denied even though they may be very essentially in need of them. The sumptuous supply of a few is curtailed to add to that of several others who would otherwise go without them.

Vicious Circle

This is in essence the answer to the question whether it can be afforded. As a matter of fact this should and can be the only true basis for any national services. Particularly is the case with health. For the higher the ratio of employment, the higher the national income. A deterioration in national health means a drop in production and a decline in national income, which in turn means less social services and therefore in turn fewer benefits to the lower income classes. Thus it moves in a vicious circle. Maintaining a higher national health record is, therefore, an economic necessity and asset. But to really achieve this the actual principle of social pooling on redistribution of wealth through some transfer of the wealth concentrated in the hands of the few to the many is necessary. This cannot be achieved by the present method of equal contribution to the social pooling by employees and employers alike. This is unfair. For this method fails to adjust social inequalities and leaves inequalities of wealth undisturbed.

Moreover it is also a deterrent to any further extension of social insurance, for every extension will involve extra finance which in turn will mean larger contributions from the workers and a severe strain on the lower income people. As a matter of fact the employers' contribution in a sense comes from the employees again. For any such demand on their purse is usually passed on by the employers to the price of goods and services, in other words to the consumers. As a rise in prices again devolves more heavily on the lower income people and as they everywhere form the major population in reality the employers' contribution too is filched out of the same hard pressed workers. For while a rise in prices by one or two percent is not even a fleabite for the wealth employer, it makes a world of difference to men who sweat and live on their daily wages.

State Contribution

Finally there is the State contribution which comes out of the citizens' taxes. Here too the **rich** get off pretty lightly. **Under the present economic functioning, particularly the system of taxation, almost half the total revenue (in England about 40 p. c.) comes from indirect taxation, which means through the prices once again of consumers' goods. Sir William Jowitt has stated that in England of the 60 p. c. taxes, almost one-third comes from incomes of less than £ 1,500 a year.**

For a genuine pooling for the purpose of social services, insurance and the like, therefore, both contributions to the common fund as well as the method of taxation should be so worked as to redistribute the national income in a way as to raise the spending power of the large section which it lacks today, convert the surplus from the hands of the few into satisfying the essential requirements of the many. That is the true implication of social security in any form, whether it be health or unemployment.

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MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

PIGEONS HELPED TO BEAT V-2

Awards Of Victory Medals

Pigeons, says a 'News Chronicle' reporter, helped to defeat the German rocket bomb menace Dropped in crates from R.A.F. planes to the Maquis they flew home with information which enabled the R. A. F. to pinpoint V-2 launching sites.

The Nazis used trained falcons to intercept them. Many pigeons were killed; others got back with severe wounds.

Birds valued at £ 6,000 will be seen next Thursday (November 29) at a victory show of racing pigeons at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London. The proceeds will go to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street.

The first pigeon to be awarded Dickin Medal was "Winkie". He delivered a message which resulted in the rescue of four airmen who had baled out and were drifting in a rubber dinghy.

Another medallist was "Cologne" who completed 100 operational sorties in a bomber. In June 1943, his aircraft was lost. No news was received of the plane or the crew. But 17 days later, the pigeon came home with a broken breast bone and other injuries.

Pigeon trainers succeeded in "instructing" selected birds to fly not merely to fixed landing lofts but to a loft which could be placed anywhere. How they managed this is still a secret.

The extensively wooded slopes twenty-five miles from Bangor, where students do a fortnight's work in the Easter vacation. In the foreground are Scots pines; along the road are hard woods; while in the background are mixed spruce and larch.

Students using a Stanley Level and a surveyor's tape in surveying practice. This is a very essential part of the forester's training. Accurate plans have to be prepared, plots of woodland measured, and levels taken.

TRAINING OF FOREST OFFICERS IN BRITAIN

By Thomas Thomson,
Professor Of Forestry, University College Of North Wales, Bangor

The training of Forest Officers for the Forestry Commission's Service in Britain and the Colonial Forest Service in the non-self-governing Colonies, is carried out in certain universities, which provide a degree in Forestry. There are four such universities in Great Britain, viz: Oxford, Wales (in the University of North Wales, Bangor), Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The courses given in these universities differ somewhat in detail, but are generally similar in scope and content

The degree course is typically a three years' one. The first year devoted to the study of the pure sciences which form the basis o the technical and specialised courses taken in the second and third years. Students cannot be admitted to the classes of the last two years unless they have sufficient knowledge of the sciences on which they are based

In some cases a student may have attained such a standard by study at school or at another university, and may be admitted to the second year courses on entry. The regulations of the various universities differ somewhat in regard to such points as the standard of attainment in the sciences, the recognition of study in other universities as shortening the period of residence from three years to two, and the possibility of taking honours in Forestry or in one of the applied sciences such as Forest Botany, after an additional year of study.

The pure sciences which are regarded by all the universities as essential are Botany, Chemistry and Physics. Some require also Zoology or Geology. Some instruction in these subjects is included in the final courses in Forest Zoology and Soil Science where they are omitted from the first year's work.

In the final stage, which occupies the second and third years, the student studies Forestry in all its branches and such accessory subjects as Surveying, Forest Engineering and certain aspects of the Law. In addition he has courses in the special aspects of the sciences which have to do with forestry i.e Forest Botany, Forest Zoology and Soil Science.

With all these subjects, most of which require laboratory or field work, the student's time is very fully occupied during term. In fact, it is a serious question whether the course should not be extended to a fourth year. Little time can be given to practical forestry during the university terms.

Practical work in Forestry is mainly carried out in the vacations, and the vacation courses are regarded as of the highest importance in the training. Even before he enters the university, the student is encouraged to work in the woods, and, in his first university year, in addition to his science classes, he is given, in some universities, a preliminary course in forestry and, in the Easter vacation, a short period of practical work under instruction

In the summer he is expected to spend a large part of the vacation in work in the woods, preferably as a workman, in order to familiarise himself with forestry operations and to gain an insight into the conditions of labour, so that, later, he will be able to handle workmen with sympathy and efficiency.

In his second year, the student has a longer period of practical instruction in the forest, during the Easter vacation, and another in the summer. His work includes not only exercises in thinning, nursery work, planting, mensuration, surveying and road alignment, the study of transport methods and sawmill technique, etc., but before the war, a tour of four or five weeks in various forest districts in Europe gave him an insight into different systems of silviculture and forest management which he could not obtain in Britain.

During the war, of course such tours were not possible, and had to be replaced by visits to British forests. As soon as conditions permit, the various universities will resume these continental tours, though the devastation wrought in many European forests, and the serious disruption of the Forest Services in many countries will limit the possibilities and delay the organisation of tours on pre-war lines.

Whilst the distribution of the studies of the student over his second and third years differs in different universities, the practical work in the third year is mainly concerned with the preparation of a Working Plan for a selected forest. The object of this exercise is to give the student an opportunity of showing how he would apply the principles of forestry he has learned to the particular forest. As such a plan must be based on a thorough knowledge of the present condition of the forest and how it came to be in this condition; a great deal of time has to be devoted to such things as mapping, stock-taking, description of the various woods, assessment of the productive capacity of different sites, collecting such infor-

(Continued on page 8)

Forestry students identify species of trees in Penrhyn Park, near Bangor. The students must become familiar with the appearance of trees at all stages of growth. The tree that the class is examining is a Wellingtonia.

A laboratory class at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Forestry students take special courses in Forest Botany, and in some Universities take Honours in this subject after an additional year of study.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AT COMBAT POST

"PRAVDA" AT THE HELM OF SOVIET JOURNALISM

In the Soviet Union, where most institutions are new, "Pravda" ("Truth)" is one of the oldest (33 years). Last month the official daily organ of the Communist Party printed its 10,000th issue (and its first six-page number since war-time shortages cut it to four pages).

Two of its three founders are alive and doing well, "Pravda's" first managing editor, Viacheslav Molotov, went to work under Nikolai Lenin's decree: the press was to be "propagandist, agitator and organizer". It still is, although "Pravda" has long since changed from agitating again' the Government to agitating for Another "Pravda" founder, Joseph Stalin, sees to that. It is also intensely nationalist, devotes scant space to news from outside Russia. (It was a day late reporting the Jap surrender.)

From an average 40,000 circulation in its first, precarious years (when it led the Tsar's police an underground chase), "Pravda" grew to 3,000,000 before World War II. Late'y the print order has been around 2,000,000 (about the same as the biggest seller in the U. S., the nationalist tabloid New York "Daily News"), could easily rise to three times that—if "Pravda" could only get more paper. Price: 20 kopecks (about 4 cent.)

"Pravda" is printed on 21 rotary presses (mostly U. S.-made in a bright, airy plant as big as two Manhattan city blocks, hits the Moscow newsstands in mid-morning, along with the other two of the Big Three, the Government's official "Izvestia" and the Army's "Red Star"". Other "Pravda" editions are printed (from mats delivered by plane) the same day in Leningrad and Kuibyshev, the following day in Baku and Rostov.

"Pravda" has not mellowed with age. For the 10,000th issue its dour, bald, 66-year-old editor, David Iosifovich Zaslavsky (who that day received the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class) wrote another lecture on freedom of the press.

"What some countries of the West call freedom of the press is nothing but a rope on which a capitalist publisher keeps his journalist. If the rope is long enough freedom of speech is relatively long. If the rope is short freedom of speech is short-cropped.

"Hearst, for instance, sometimes gives his pen hoodlums full freedom, releasing them from their chains in order to freely assault the Soviet people.

"The Soviet reporter is free because no exterior opinions can influence him. The Soviet journalist is an official worker. He gets wages for his work, but he does not work for money.... Abroad the journalist's profession is a career. With us it is a combat post".

Zazlavsky

...the present pilot

Such talk moved the New York "Times'" tart Columnist Simeon Strunsky to remark: "Perhaps "Pravda" will better understand what we mean by freedom of the press if we say it is a state of things, roughly speaking, in which Lenin (for five years, even with interruptions), could publish a Bolshevist newspaper in St. Petersburg under Nicholas II".—("Time").

Molotov, Stalin and Lenin.

Old Timers

TRAINING OF FOREST OFFICERS IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 7)

mation as is available about the past history of the forest, and of the different woods, about markets, transport facilities etc. and putting all this into a Report. Then follows the drawing up of a plan for the future treatment of the forest, with a forecast of the yield in material and money and the costs. Finally, provision must be made for the control of the working of the plan by devising a suitable system of records.

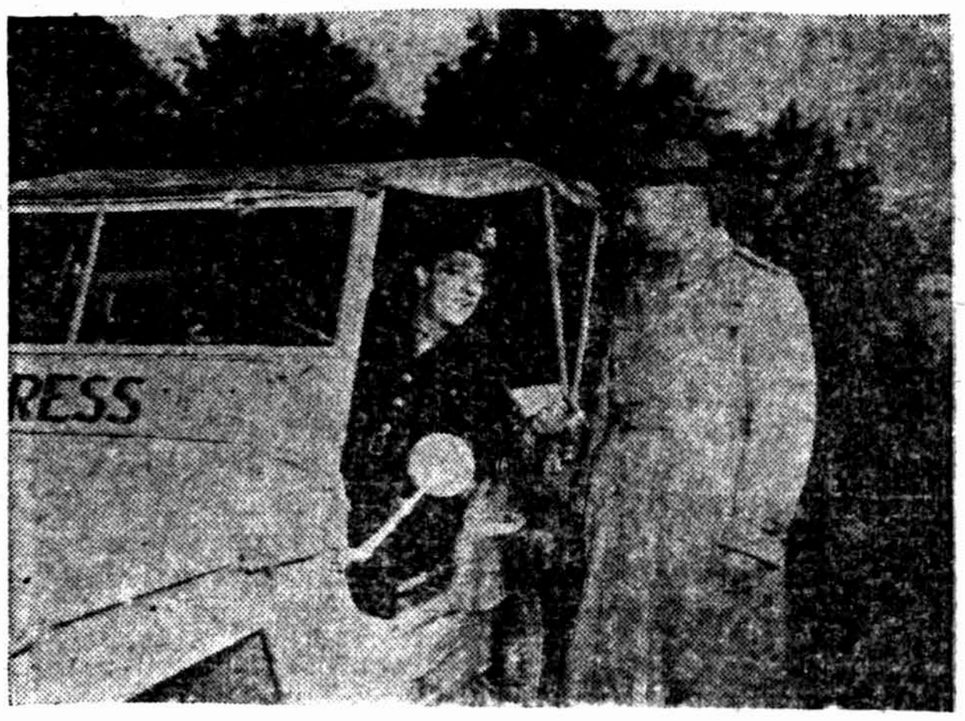
One student cannot, of course, collect all the detailed information and statistics required for the Report, so the work is undertaken by parties of students who pool their information, but each individual student is expected to write his own Report and draft his own Plan, which are examined and criticised by the instructor.

The class spends from four to six weeks in the forest under the supervision of an instructor who discusses the various problems with the class and decides on the statistics to be collected, the methods of measurement to be adopted etc., and each day assigns to each party of two or three students a definite task. The party reports to the instructor and to the rest of the class the data it has collected, so that each student notes the information for his report.

The preparation of a Working Plan is really a matter for a trained and experienced forest officer, so it is not expected that the students' efforts will stand up to severe criticism, but the value of the exercise is very great, as it brings the student up against the practical problems of Forest Management. He has to balance the claims of silviculture, protection, markets, costs and income so as to get the best out of the forest. It crystalises his ideas and gives his teachers a valuable opportunity of judging his ability, resourcefulness and knowledge of forestry.

Although details vary in the different Universities, such in broad outline is the course of instruction which future forest officers go through in these Universities. In the years ahead, there will obviously be an urgent demand for competent and well-trained Forest Officers. Forestry as a profession has many attractions for men who like an outdoor life, and in Britain alone a large trained personnel will be needed to tackle the task of replanting woodlands depleted by the exigencies of war.

Jeep Goes To Press!



War correspondents in Paris purchase first Army jeeps sold in Europe by the U.S. Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Pictured above is Mr. Leon Parson, International News Service Bureau in Paris, receiving ownership of the first ex-army jeep from Mr. C. B. Jones of Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina, Director of the Foreign Liquidation Commission Sales Division. The Commission has set up an office in New Delhi for disposal of more than 500,000 surplus items under Mr. Walter Schleiter, the Commissioner.

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U.S.A.

Lid Off

Britain's Anti-Indian Propaganda In U.S.A.

By Louis Fischer

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

Ever since the second world war commenced, but especially since the Cripps Mission went to India in March, 1942, the British government has been very active and lavish in putting its side of the Indian case before the American public.

Apparently, American public opinion will, in the British view, play an important part in the solution of India's problem. American sentiment is already influencing British policy on Palestine.

At a meeting of the Pacific Council held in the White House in Washington, D.C., in September, 1942 Manuel Quezon, the late President of the Philippines, brought up the Indian question. President Roosevelt, who sat as chairman, declared he knew little about India but most Americans were in favour of Indian independence.

It is this broad American sympathy for the cause of Indian freedom that serves as the target of Britain's intensive educational campaign on India in the United States. For a while, in 1944 and the first half of 1945, American interest in India slackened. The American mind was concentrated on the decisive closing phase of the war. But the insurrections in Indo-China and Indonesia, and events in China, have again placed Asia and India, in the forefront of attention American leaders are aware of Chiang Kai-shek's numerous efforts on behalf of Indian freedom.

The Talking Points

I shall now list the chief arguments with which British representatives in the United States embellish the Indian situation

(1) Two million Indians volunteered (stress on "volunteered") to serve in the British army. They fought valiantly for the King Emperor on many fronts in the second world war. Surely this would not suggest that British rule in India has no popular support; quite the contrary.

(2) The Indians are hopelessly divided. Hindus and Moslems constantly quarrel and bicker. The tension between them grows year by year. The Moslems of India follow Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and Jinnah wants Pakistan. If the British tried to give India independence without creating a separate Moslem state, a bloody civil war would break out from one end of the sub-continent to the other. The Moslems are the warriors of India. How in these circumstances can the British simply withdraw from India?

(3) The Hindus are cruel to the Untouchables and exploit the Moslems.

(4) Great Britain has conferred many benefits on India. It has built railways, irrigated vast areas, introduced education, improved health conditions, taught Indians the democratic way of life, and in general, civilized the country. But Indians are an ungrateful people.

(5) Indians do very little for their country. They blame the British for conditions but do nothing themselves to alleviate those conditions. The chief problems of India arise from Indian superstitious and religious beliefs the worship of the cow, for instance, early marriages, enforced widowhood, etc.

Island Of Law And Order!

(6) The Bengal famine was due to war dislocations.

(7) Gandhi contradicts himself continually and there is no practical way of dealing with him. Nehru is a radical and wants to introduce fundamental changes in agriculture and industry. He is also a visionary. Gandhi and Nehru have had sharp disagreements.

(8) The Congress party is the chief source of the anti-British agitation in India. It is financed by big Indian millionaire-industrialists.

(9) India has no leaders who could run a free India. The only real statesman is C. Rajagopalachari and he does not see eye to eye with Gandhi and Nehru.

(10) Although Asia is in turmoil, India is an island of order and law

(11) The British are getting out of India as soon as the Indians can draw up a satisfactory constitution.

(12) England has treaty obligations to the Princes, and moral obligations to the minorities and must safeguard their interests before quitting India.

(13) The British want nothing from India. They merely wish to create a situation which will enable them to get out. If the British left India without setting up an adequate administration, the country might fall prey to some other foreign nation which would treat India much worse than the British have.

The Dark Side

These are the British arguments. They are advanced now by British officials, now by Indians in the employ of British. On occasions some of them are broadcast in this country by Sir Frederick Puckle, formerly of the Viceroy's press office, who has for many months been occupying a key post at the British Embassy in Washington. I am making no attempt to answer them here although I frequently do so in the public print, on the radio, and on the lecture platform.

I have one comment: I have heard many Englishmen explain why India should not be free I have heard no British official present the reasons why India should be free. I can remember no official statement elaborating on the reasons which prompted the British government to give what it calls its promise of freedom to India.

On the one hand, the British government declares that it is prepared to grant India independence. On the other hand, an official British propaganda machine continues to fill the American mind with arguments against India's independence There is something wrong

It remains to be said that India pays part of the high cost of this propaganda machine

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IN THIS EXCLUSIVE ARTICLE LOUIS FISCHER EXPOSES THE ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA WHICH BRITISH IMPERIALISTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS NOW. THE PROPAGANDA TAKES THE USUAL LINE OF VILIFYING THE NATIONALIST ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND SUGGESTING THAT INDIA IS QUITE HAPPY AND CONTENTED UNDER THE BRITISH RULE!

IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT MR. FISCHER HAS TAKEN A NOTABLE PART IN NAILING TO THE MAST MANY ANTI-INDIAN LIES INDULGED IN BY BRITISH AND INDIAN PROPAGANDISTS IN AMERICA. SO RILED WERE THE ANGLO-INDIAN BUREAUCRATS BY FISCHER'S WRITINGS, THAT THEY PROHIBITED THEIR PUBLICATION IN THIS COUNTRY. THE BAN WAS LIFTED ONLY RECENTLY.

Conversion Of Mandates Into Trusteeship

Security Procedure Likely To Cause Flare-Up Among U.N.O. Delegates

LONDON, Dec. 1 (APA): A fight among United Nations delegates was foreshadowed to-day over a recommendation giving the Security Council authority to make only a single copy record of private meetings and limiting access to it to members of the 11-man body.

A committee deferred action on the recommendation, made by the Executive Committee, after the Iranian delegation had declared this would give the Council authority to hold secret documents which would not be open even to future members.

Asked by the Syrian delegation just what the Executive Committee had in mind when it drafted and approved such a recommendation, J. G. Ward of the British delegation explained it was "thought necessary to cover matters of great delicacy which the Security Council discussed."

"Of course", he added, "this would be left to the discretion of the Council. This specific security procedure is in accordance with cabinet practice in most countries."

Action on the recommendation was deferred until Monday next. It seemed likely that the measure would be defeated, when it comes to a vote. However, some of the delegates pointed out that even if the Preparatory Commission does defeat it, there would be nothing to prevent the Security Council from adopting such a rule since under terms of procedure laid down it has the right to make its own rules and regulations.

Site For U.N.O.

Cities bidding to become the permanent site of the United Nations Organization will have a hearing before a Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Commission to-day.

So far the United States has been favoured by a number of nations as the headquarters of the new world peace organization, but manoeuvring on the part of nations seeking a site in Europe has mounted in intensity. However, no European cities have yet been proposed and it is expected that this will have to be done early next week.

Corridor gossip indicated that Holland France and Belgium will support Switzerland for the seat of the organization possibly establishing the international agency at Geneva. Cairo was also mentioned as a possibility but its formal proposal seemed unlikely.

The American Delegation has received authority from Washington to deny vigorously reports which have been circulated that the United States was not desirous of becoming the host nation

Meanwhile the trusteeship debate gathered momentum as some of the small countries joined the Soviet Union in its opposition to a temporary trusteeship committee.

The Philippines and Egypt supported the proposal put forward by Yugoslavia and originally suggested by the Soviets which would call on the mandatory powers to present plans for converting their mandates into trusteeships at the first meeting of the General Assembly in January.

As soon as the mandates were converted into trusteeships the permanent council could be established, the Yugoslav delegate said.

HITLER'S EGREGIOUS BLUNDERS

Mystical Fear Of Moscow And Napoleon's Fate

LONDON (IPS): "The man was a thorough liar, absolutely untrustworthy and completely allegoric to reasoning when it was a question of criticising his pet ideas. His military capabilities were those of a mediocre corporal" This was the thumbnail sketch of Hitler by Col Gen Franz Hadler, the Chief of German General Staff from 1938-42 made to interrogators in London recently.

"Not all the mistakes were made on the Allied side," Hadler declared.

"Hitler allowed the British army to escape at Dunkirk by personally ordering attack on Paris. It was Hitler who failed to take Moscow in August 1942 by ordering all Eastern reserves into Ukraine. He had a mystical fear of Moscow because of Napoleon's fate. The Fuehrer thought he could crush Russians by taking Stalingrad and Leningrad because they were named for the two most venerated Bolsheyik leaders."

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The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re 1/- per root, 3 for Rs. 2/8/- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A. B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY, (101) Hazaribagh.

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OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

RETRENCHMENT CAR IN REVERSE GEAR!

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

November 26, 1945. The two-day election for one seat, Delhi has in the Central Legislature Assembly, was a tame affair. Asaf, in the first place has been a popular figure in Delhi. He represents the fastly vanishing Delhi culture. His wife, the gallant, charming and never-surrender Aruna Asafali, has further added to his popularity. She has succeeded where many of her co-workers have failed. She is the torch-bearer of liberty and is an embodiment of 1942 movement. She is a Bengalee by birth, a U. P. lady by domicile of her parents and a Delhiwalee by adoption or marriage. Yes. People voted for Asaf because he was a Congress candidate, because he was Asaf and because of Aruna Asafali.

Asaf had a weak opposition. The two candidates contesting against Asaf were 03 people They were pretty unknown before they entered the lists for Delhi's assembly seat. One Professor Ram Singh contested the seat in the name of Hindu Mahasabha. Why he was put up, is not known. Elections, however, have proved that the Hindu Mahasabha has no hold in Delhi, notwithstanding the fact that Delhi is its headquarters.

The Muslim candidate Azad, similarly was a dark horse. He is the Editor of an Urdu paper. He stood as an independent. Delhi being a joint constituency the Muslim League declined to contest it.

ELECTORAL MANGLE

The electoral rolls showed the height of efficiency of local administration. Citing a personal case, I have lived in New Delhi for five years, where I had no vote. I was accorded a vote in Old Delhi. My age however was put down as seventy two, only twenty-two years more than my actual age. My brother is forty-five, but he was shown as thirty five and my father, who died in 1921 was accorded a vote. Mine is not an isolated example. In the case of rural voters, their ages were generally not shown.

REVOLUTION IN ETIQUETTE.

The official etiquette has undergone a tremendous change during the last fifteen years. It is a major revolution. Right upto the time of Lord Willingdon, members of the Government attended the Executive Council meetings in "morning dress" if the meetings were held in the day time and in "Tails" if they were held at night. All officials attended the Central Legislature in morning dress and doned the prescribed uniform, when the Viceroy addressed its joint session. All this is changed now.

Lounge suits have replaced the ceremonial dress and many of the members do not even possess a uniform or a morning dress. The Deputy Commander-in-Chief frequently attended the Council of State in shorts and a shirt. The service men, however, still keep the old tradition. They take their oath of allegiance in the legislature in morning dress. The Congress has killed the old tradition and the expanded council has put the last nail in its coffin.

Another change is in respect of residential houses. Till 1941 Members' houses were fixed according to portfolio. No. 1, Queen Victoria Road in New Delhi and "Windcliff" in Simla were Education Members' houses. No. 4, King Edward Road in New Delh and "Peterhoff" in Simla were reserved for the Finance Member No. 5, Queen Victoria Road and the "Yerrows" in Simla were Law Member's residences. No. 2 King Edward Road in New Delhi and "Ava Lodge" in Simla were Home Member's houses, and so on.

All this has changed. All houses when vacated by a member or by any other official go into a pool and are allotted in order of priority fixed on the principle of seniority. This is how the Commonwealth Member is now living in what used to be the Home Member's House, and the Law Member in what used to be the Finance Member's House. The Finance Member, for the first time in the history of British rule in India is living in a hotel. What would Curzon say to this, if he were alive and was the Viceroy of India. It is a knockout blow to British prestige in India. No wonder that there is 'Quit India' movement in this country.

DEPARTMENTAL FECUNDITY

Government of India is a paradox. On one side, for instance, efforts are in progress to reduce expenditure. Archie Rowland's economy campaign is in full blast, though, like "Travel-Less-Campaign" it has been a flop. On the other hand departments are being multiplied every second day, and fresh burdens are added to tax-payer. There was, for instance, a Department of Education, Health and Lands. It provided a Semicule, for certain gentlemen. The subjects, it dealt with, having been transferred to the provinces in 1921, there was hardly any work in the Department. The work was created by appointing committees, commissions and Advisory Boards. Linlithgow's Agriculture Commission was followed by visits of experts. The Centre called conferences, discussed Resolutions paid travelling allowances after entertaining the delegates to lunches and at homes and issued press communiques. The provincial representatives were always greatly impressed, and reported to their respective governments what they had learnt or unlearnt at the conferences. Need for further research and more experts was emphasized. The "Grow More Food" campaign and the Bengal Famine however demonstrated how successful the Government of India's efforts in the Agriculture Department had been.

ANNUAL 'TAMASHAS'

Like the all India Liberal Federation, the Education and Health Departments of the Government of India have been holding annual "tamashas", which the organizers called the meetings of their Advisory Boards. The public has a right to know how many of the resolutions adopted by these two learned bodies were implemented by the provinces. In the army failures are punished by demotion and even by putting the offender against a firing squad.

In India failures are rewarded by promotions. The work of the E. H. & L Department has been so successful that it has been trifurcated. The race is now on to enlarge the three separate departments. It is generally not realized that the Government of India has no authority whatsoever in respect of Education, Health and Agriculture. These subjects lie purely and exclusively within the provincial domain. The Centre can only advise the provinces. This advise, the provinces are at perfect liberty to disregard. Why in the name of economy, the Indian taxpayer has been saddled with this additional expenditure of three separate departments is not yet known. Even Lord Linlithgow, at one time the Chairman of the Royal Commission an Agriculture, did not feel justified in incurring this expenditure.

AN EQUATION IN CO-ORDINATES

Second instance. A new Co--ordination Department has been created. Its principal function is to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments. The Planning Department has very much the same object, so far as the post-war development is concerned.

There is also a Defence Co-ordination Department. Its function is to co-ordinate the activities of Civil and Defence Departments. Sir Richard Tottenham has been appointed to reorganize the Government of India's secretariat. Like a permanent Tariff Board, there is apparantly a great need for a permanent re-organization department. This reminds me of a story. An Indian Maharaja had brought out a marble staircase from Italy. The staircase, however, could not be fitted into any of his palaces, so a new palace was constructed to fit the staircase into it. So also here. If a gentleman could not be fitted into any department, there is a department created to accommodate him.

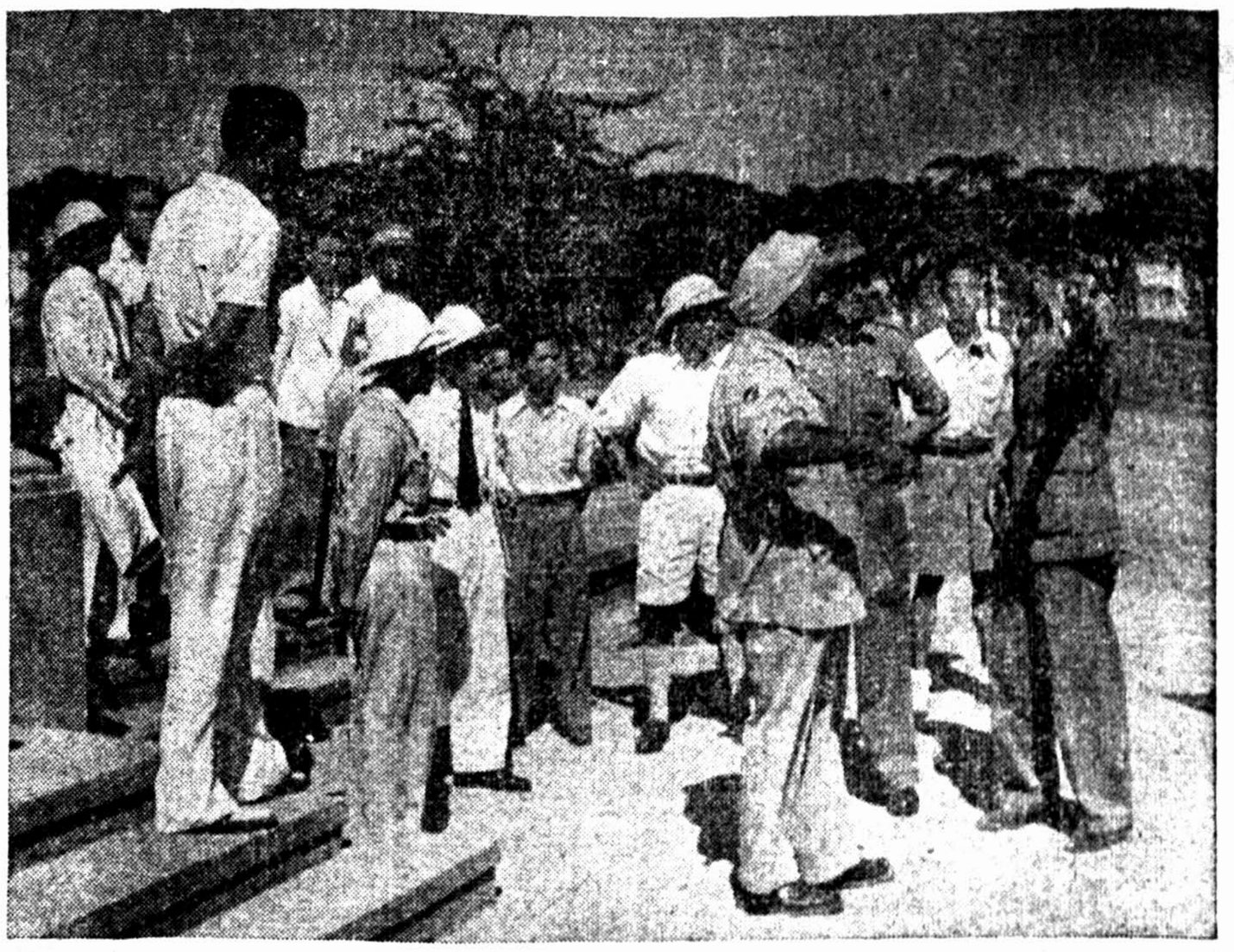
I do not know what the Finance Member thinks of this new expenditure. His is the Department which stands between the country and national bankruptcy. He or his department can never be popular and if at any time they do become popular, it would be the conclusive proof that they were not properly fulfilling the purpose for which they exist. With the creation of all the new departments and posts the Finance Member should really be a popular man in the Government of India. The retrenchment car should be without a reverse gear, it is generally admitted.

THE SWAN SONG

Field publicity, song publicity cinema publicity, Research & Planning directorate. advisers and experts in their own right or under different lables, new departments or old departments under new names. Armed-chair generals and Brigadiers, Commissioned officers, King's Commission, Indian Commission, and Viceroy's Commission, medicos-I.M.S., R.A.M.C., I.A.M.C., Directorates, Public Relations, Welfare Resettlement, they all show that Sir Archie Rowlands retrenchment car is on the reverse gear and is going downhill at a dangerous speed. God Save the Taxpayer!

ASAF ALI'S VICTORY—REVOLUTION IN OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE—DEPARTMENTAL FECUNDITY—ANNUAL TAMASHAS—QUESTIONS FOR SIR ARCHIE ROWLANDS

ALLIES CONTROL FOOD IN BANGKOK



Siamese and Chinese newspapermen in Bangkok visited the Allied Food Distribution Centre with Lt.-Col. B. S. Chimni, in charge of supplies in that sector. Lt.-Col. Chimni is seen with the newspapermen outside Lumbini Park.

MAHATMA MEETS BENGAL GOVERNOR

TALKS LAST OVER ONE HOUR AND HALF

Gandhiji Tells People Why His Visit To Them Was Delayed

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (U.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived at Calcutta this afternoon by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail. A quiet reception was accorded to Gandhiji who was detrained at Mourigram, a wayside station, seven miles from Calcutta.

A large number of people had gathered at Mourigram but there was no demonstration or shouting. The people greeted Gandhiji with folded hands and reverential silence. Gandhiji stood the journey well and looked cheerful.

Mahatma Meets Casey

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Government House, Calcutta at 7-30 this evening (Bengal Time) for an interview with the Governor.

The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Casey took place in the Governor's study on the first floor of Government House.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was accompanied by Mr. Pyarelal was received by the Private Secretary to the Governor and taken to His Excellency's study, where the Governor received him.

The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Casey lasted an hour and 35 minutes and Mahatma Gandhi left Government House for Sodepore Ashram at 9-5 P. M. (Bengal Time).

It is learnt that the meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Casey was planned sometime ago soon after the idea of Gandhiji's Bengal tour had taken shape It sprang from the desire of both to get to know each other.

It is not known what subjects were discussed at the meeting. It is presumed, however that opportunity was taken for the Governor and Mahatma Gandhi to become acquainted with each other's views on the main aspects of the Indian problem.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will be provided by Government with necessary facilities for travel and accommodation during his Bengal tour, if he needs them.

GOVT.'S INQUIRIES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that enquiries were made from Government House at the Sodepur Khadi Prathistan Ashram this morning, whether Mahatma Gandhi and party would require any assistance from Government in regard to motor cars and motor launches and arrangements for accommodation during his Bengal tour.

Military traffic along Sodepur Road was closed to-day. The road runs along the Ashram grounds and connects Jessore road with Barrackpore trunk road. Military police were posted to divert military traffic along other roads.

It is further learnt that American military authorities who are in possession of a large plot of land lying to the north of the Ashram grounds, have offered to make the land available if Mahatma Gandhi would require it for holding evening prayers.

Police were posted along Sodepur Road.

OBJECT OF VISIT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Within five hours of his arrival in Calcutta, Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

Making a public speech after some weeks, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he had not come to Bengal to take part in the politics of Bengal or in the election campaign, as it was well-known that he took very little interest in these things. His main interest lay elsewhere.

His visit to Bengal was for purely for the purpose of offering what consolation his presence could give to the victims of the Bengal famine and do whatever he could to relieve their distress.

Mahatma Gandhi revealed for the first time that he did not want to visit Bengal unless he was sure that the Bengal authorities would welcome his visit and that no restriction would be put on his movements. He was not prepared to submit to any restrictive orders, nor was he prepared to offer civil disobedience against any such orders under the conditions prevailing in the country.

While Mahatma Gandhi's tour programme has not yet been finally fixed, he will be busy during the first ten days of his presence in Calcutta attending the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to tender advice and give guidance to the committee in its deliberations.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi detrained at Mauri-gram level-crossing about seven miles from Howrah at 2-50 p.m. from the B.N.R. Bombay Mail, which was running one and a quarter hours behind time. He was received at the place by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Surendra Mohon Ghosh, Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy and others.

A large crowd gathered at the place despite strict secrecy maintained by railway authorities and Congress circles as to the station where the Mahatma would get down. It was, however, peaceful and did slogans in reponse to the appeal of the leaders present.

Mahatma's car drove towards Sodepore, the headquarters of the Khadi Pratisthan.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his secretary Mr. Pyarelal, Mr. Kanu Gandhi, Ava Devi and party arrived at Sodepore Ashram at 3 p.m.

Here also a large crowd of people had assembled in front of the Ashram to have a darshan of the Mahatma, but they were very peaceful and departed as soon as the Mahatma entered the place.

AT HIS RESIDENCE

The Bombay Mail does not stop at Maurigram Station normally, but by special arrangement with the B. N. Railway authorities the train was halted today at the level crossing to enable Mahatma Gandhi to avoid the crowds.

When the train stopped, Mahatma Gandhi, who looked cheerful and appeared to have stood the strain of the journey well, briskly got down from his third class compartment without the aid of any staircase.

With his usual broad smile and folded hands, Mahatma Gandhi greeted the large crowd which had gathered there in spite of strict secrecy being maintained about the place where he would detrain.

The crowd present included a large number of school boys and girls of surrounding villages.

With Mahatma Gandhi in his car were Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, his host at Sodepur, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and others followed in the next car.

Mahatma Gandhi drove through Calcutta on his way to Sodepur. As his car passed through Calcutta people who recognised him raised the slogan "Jai Hind".

Mahatma Gandhi's secretary Mr. Pyarelal, as well as other members of the party, Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj, son of the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa and Mr. Kanu Gandhi, alighted at Howrah and drove from there to the Ashram at Sodepur.

AT PRAYER

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the prayer meeting held this evening at Sodepore Ashram, said that he had not come to Bengal to take part in the politics of Bengal or in the forth-

(Continued on Page 18.)

No, Thanks!

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (U.P.I.): A motor car and fruits were offered from the Government House for Gandhiji but the management of the Sodepur Ashram where Gandhiji is staying thankfully declined as arrangements were made by them.

CONGRESS TICKET FOR I. N. A. MEN

U. P. Candidates For Assembly Seats

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): The Congress may set up some of the members of the Indian National Army as candidates to contest the elections to the U P. Legislative Assembly.

Responsible Congress circles state that the final decision will be taken next month if suitable candidates are available.

I.N.A. CHIEF OF STAFF IN RED FORT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (A.P.A.): Lieut.-Col. Habibur Rahman, Chief of Staff in Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army, has been interned here in the Red Fort. Col. Rahman was in Bose's Tokyo-bound plane when it crashed and says he witnessed his leader's death.

Interned with him is Capt. Mohan Singh, who organised the first Indian National Army, with Japanese aid. He held the rank of "general".

Both are expected to testify for the defence in the trials of Indian National Army men going on here.

Congress Executive To Meet

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee will meet in Calcutta on Dec. 6, 7, 8, 9, and if necessary on December 10 also.

As at present arranged, the morning sessions will be held at the residence of the Congress President Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in Ballygunge Circular Road or at Birla Park. In the evening, the Committee will meet every day at the Khadi Pratisthan Ashram at Sodepore. Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, will attend the Committee's meetings at Sodepore for the first two or three days, and may also be present subsequently if the members need his advice.

HENDERSON TO RECEIVE SWARAJ HOUSE DEPUTATION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 1

In the absence of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, his deputy, Mr. Arthur Henderson, has agreed to receive the deputation from the Swaraj House on Wednesday December 5.

It will be led by Mrs. Hydari and Bhattacharjee. It will include Dr. N. N. Gangulee, Messrs. Surat Ali Iqbal Siugh and K. I. Muhiudeen.

Mr Fenner Brockway, Secretary I.L.P., will accompany the deputation which desires to protest to the India Secretary against the trial of the members and officers of the I N.A. and against the use of Indian troops against the Indonesians.

Proclamation Of Emergency To Be Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

With the end of active hostilities the question of withdrawing the proclamation of Emergency issued under Section 102 Government of India Act and fixing a date for official termination of War is engaging the attention of Government of India.

It is understood that the proclamation of Emergency will be withdrawn on April 1, 1946 and India will cease to be at war on that date.

An announcement to that effect is expected shortly say, within the next fortnight.

STOP PRESS

SIND ELECTION SCENE.

KARACHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Polling in elections for the Central Assembly from the Sind Mahommedan Constituency which took place to-day, was marred by an incident which occurred at Matli in Hyderabad District to-day. It is alleged that some official excited the voters against Rashdi saying that the latter was responsible for the arrest and punishment of late Pir Pagaro. At this, excited voters are reported to have rushed at Rashdi who, it is said, pulled out his revolver, in self-defence. Mr. Rashdi, it is reported, is lodging a complaint against the instigator.

Congress Bound To Win

What Gandhiji Told Railway Guard

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 1. (U.P.I.): "There is my 15 point programme. If you carry it out properly Swaraj would come nearer. My conscience says that Swaraj is coming nearer", stated Mahatma Gandhi when asked for a message by some people at Chakradharpur Station where a large crowd had gathered, reports the special representative of the "United Press of India" who travelled with Mahatma Gandhi from Wardha.

Asked by the Railway Guard, Gandhiji said that in the coming elections the Congress was bound to win. It had won in some places already and the outlook was hopeful in other places.

Eager crowds had gathered at Bilaspur, Akaltara and Raigarh from whom Gandhiji collected money for the Harijan Fund.

At Jharsuguda after midnight a vast crowd assembled at the station to present purses to Gandhiji. One purse of Rs. 2,001 meant for the I.N.A. Fund and another collected by women for Harijan work were presented to Gandhiji.

A huge crowd greeted Gandhiji at Tatanagar which wore a gala appearance. Many got squeezed in the crowd. One poor man came along and offered goat's milk which Gandhiji cheerfully accepted. A silver tray was presented to Gandhiji which was auctioned for Rs. 500 by Mr. Pyarelal. A purse of Rs. 575 was also presented to Gandhiji for the Harijan Fund.

Mr. Kanu Gandhi told the "United Press of India" representative that Gandhiji's Harijan Fund collections during the journey upto Chakulia Station amounted to Rs. 7,063 including cash collections.

A record crowd collected at Kharagpur. Between Kalaikonda and Kharagpur men, women and children thronged on either sides of the railway lines shouting "Gandhiji-ki-jai, Jai-Hind" etc. Labourers from workshops, childrens from schools and clerks from Offices came along to have a glimpse of Gandhiji.

MAHATMA'S TIPS TO JOURNALISTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (U.P.I.): "I know America and America knows me", said Gandhiji to one Journalist when he asked for a message for America and the American people from Gandhiji while travelling between Kharagpur and Mourigram.

A number of journalists entered Gandhiji's compartment after the train left Kharagpur.

Gandhiji added: "The people in America who want messages do not really know me. You are prompting me to say something but why do you not pay for my Harijan Fund?"

Another journalist asked: "Can we send what you said for publication?"

Gandhiji laughed and said: "Cook it. Digest it. Use your journalistic sense and you will see what I have given you is something other than a stunt."

Jawahar Meets Auchinleck

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, at the latter's residence.

Pandit Nehru is flying to Allahabad to-morrow morning.

During his stay in Delhi to-day Pandit Nehru was busy with the I. N. A. work. He called on Capt. Ehsan Qadir, who is now in a military hospital undergoing treatment for nervous breakdown.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Previous Closing	24.29
To-day's Opening	24.26
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing	24.30
Difference	+01

NIGHT QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Cotton January	424	4	0
Silver	134	8	0
Gold	84	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 73.7/8.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 46.1/2.

U. S. Steel Corporation Common dol 80.1/2

Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Iran Reinforces Teheran Garrison

PUBLICATION OF SOVIET NOTE CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT

WAR OR PEACE, IS WHAT AGITATES PUBLIC MIND

TEHERAN, December 1, (Reuter): Great excitement continues in Teheran bazaars as business men send office files and families to the south for safety, cables Jon Kimche.

Government assurances that the position is easier are not accepted by the people as they see fresh troop reinforcements moving into Teheran and taking up posts on the approaches to the capital.

The Teheran garrison was to-day reinforced with three divisions of the Iranian infantry and cavalry and also armour from the south.

But the public still show no confidence in the ability either of the Government or the army to stop the democratic movement from ultimately either cutting all approaches to Teheran or forcing a change in the Government here.

The impression is growing that the Soviet Government would like to see the situation in which it could negotiate direct without other powers intervening. This is reflected in the suggestive unanimity of pro-Russian articles in the Persian press.

It is suggested that the Iranian Government has annoyed the Soviet Government and prejudiced the good relations and therefore something must be done to give the Russians satisfaction.

RUSSIA CAN END TROUBLE

While not saying so directly the suggestion now made is that troubles in the north can be ended if the Russians are satisfied with Persian goodwill. No official mention of the price of this goodwill is made, but spokesmen of pro-Russian circles are suggesting that a substantial oil concession to the Soviet Union or a complete change of government would satisfy and settle the Soviet concern over Iran.

These wider issues are not reflected in a first hand account of the actual situation in Azerbaijan and the character of the insurgent march to the south.

Tabriz is quiet but appears no longer under the control of the Teheran Government. The Soviet Commander and the Democratic Party are the authorities in charge, while elections for an autonomous national council proceed without any opposition to the Democratic Party.

There is no large scale march on Teheran. What happens is that small bands of armed men move into towns and villages and occupy gendarmerie posts and communications generally during night when their identity cannot easily be established.

NO INTERVENTION

Soviet occupation troops have orders to prevent retaliation or intervention by the Iranian gendarmerie on the grounds that this will be intervention against the democratic will of Azerbaijan people.

About 3,000 Iranian gendarmerie are in the Soviet occupied zone, while the Iranian army now numbers 90,000.

So far, therefore, the movement in north has been on a remarkably small scale, but two main complications are feared as it over spills the Soviet occupation zone. Much concern is caused in Government circles by police reports of a considerable number of strangers in the capital.

The position is difficult any how as Teheran population is almost trebled in the past ten years from 300.000 to 850,000.

The police reports suggest that there are about 2,000 recently arrived travellers whom they suspect but dare not touch.

In the bazaar, people say that more than 10.000 such travellers are now in Teheran. The slightest incident, therefore, may set off an explosion.

The new factor is confirmed by a report that the Chahsawan Tribe between Tabriz and the Iraqi border has risen 100,000 strong against the democrats and has massacred the garrison holding Sarab. This may lead to early Soviet intervention to protect the democrats and maintain law and order in the Soviet zone.

RUSSIAN NOTE

The full text of the note addressed by the Soviet Embassy to the Persian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was revealed here to-day.

The note refuses passage for Persian troops to northern provinces occupied by Soviet forces and denies all charges made against Soviet occupation policy by the Persian Government.

It says: "Fighting and bloodshed would break out in northern provinces of Iran were additional Iranian troops to move there. On these grounds the Soviet Government would be forced to bring additional Soviet troops to Iran for the protection of Soviet troops.

Since the Soviet Government do not wish to send more troops to Iran they do not deem it wise for further Iranian troops to be sent to northern provinces."

The note also denies Soviet intervention in political and economic affairs of Iran. It denies Soviet help for Kurds and also any Soviet connection with the crossing into Iran from Iraq of Mullah Mustapha Barzar.

The note claims that all Iranian citizens are free to move in any northern provinces occupied by Soviet troops. The Soviet Government has also sent 25,000 tons of wheat for the poor and has put the distribution of goods in Soviet occupied territory on a sound basis.

The Soviet Government cannot accept responsibility for the absence of Government officials in the north.

GREAT SENSATION

The note also refutes the Iranian statement that "insuperable difficulties were placed against Iranian attempts to establish frontier posts on the Iranian-Turkish frontier".

The note then accuses the Iranian Government of supporting groups of gendarmerie officials whose behaviour was responsible for incidents within their administrative areas.

The note has caused a great sensation in political and Government quarters of Teheran. It is considered as a complete negation of all Iranian and also British and American requests expressed in recent notes to the Soviet Government.

Hardly had the news of the text of the note become known when an official statement here announced that all Soviet troops still in Teheran had been withdrawn from railway stations, communication centres and private billets.

The main Soviet camp is now about four miles outside Capital. People here are still uncertain as to what the meaning of this move is whether this means peace or war.

A report typical of the mood of the Capital says that British troops and Americans are being concentrated in Baghdad and South Persia, but there is no confirmation of this Reports from the north indicate that there is also disquiet on the Soviet side. Soviet troops are reported to be digging in to meet the contingency of Iranian troops moving northwards in spite of Soviet refusal.

Government here continues to make reassuring statements but these are not reflected in the situation in the capital.

SOVIETS TO OPEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On Eton And Harrow Models

MOSCOW (IPS)—The Soviets want to open public schools like Eton and Harrow for the sons of the distinguished persons and particularly Marshals and Generals. It is stated that Russian officials in London have been instructed by the Commissariat of Education in Moscow to secure comprehensive reports upon matters of education and the tradition followed at Eton and Harrow.

ACUTE TYRE SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN

LONDON (IPS): Unless they get thousands of new motor car tyres in the next two months, the doctors in England say they will not be able to fight the wave of the Flu expected to sweep Britain this winter. Many doctors are already cycling and walking to attend on their patients said the British Medical Association authorities. The Ministry of Transport say that they will do what they can and hope that tyre situation will be better soon.

BEWARE OF PERSIAN OLIGARCHY

LONDON, Nov. 30, (Reuter). Reports of alleged revolts in Azjerbaijan and of assistance which the rebels are supposed to be receiving from the Russians should be regarded with extreme caution, says the "New Statesman and Nation" in its current issue.

"Dissatisfaction," adds the "New Statesman," with the corrupt rightwing oligarchy which rules from Teheran is undoubtedly widespread, especially among national minorities, who are demanding local autonomy, not a fusion with the U.S.S.R.

There are good grounds for believing that many recent incidents have been deliberately provoked by right parties and Government agents, who have not hesitated to carry their attacks on the progressive Tudeh Party into the Russian Zone.

If Britain and the United States have a concealed fear that the Soviet Union seeks to annex some of the northern provinces of Persia, nothing is more likely to encourage the separatist movement than the maintenance of the present reactionary and corrupt regime in Teheran."

ELECTIONS IN GOA TURN OUT TO BE FARCE

Police Resort To Firing In Some Places

MARGAO, (By Mail)

A farce was staged in the election of members to the Portugese Parliament. The members standing on the ticket of Uniao Nacional Dr D'Mello and Mr. Gonsalves are believed to be duly elected.

In Goa there are 78 voting centres whilst there are 5 in Diu and Daman. The total number of voters is calculated to be about 25,000 of which it appears only 8,500 registered their votes. It is also rumoured that the Government secured 6,500 voters.

This goes a long way to confirm the reports that everything is not fair in the elections and methods far from fair are being used to secure the votes. To add to this farce the police in some places resorted to firing in which some people were seriously injured. The Government authorities state that firing was done in the air, how come then that one of the two seriously injured in one locality, is beyond the hope of recovery.

In Portugal itself similar election atrocities are carried out and it isn't of little surprise that the same things are repeated more ruthlessly in her colonies. You have only to hear the Radio to ascertain for yourself. This shows that there is a regular tendency to make a farce out of peoples right to have free elections and a Democratic Government.

Brockway Deplores Labour's Foreign Policy In East

Accuses Govt. For Purposely Not Recognising Indonesia's Claim For Independence

LONDON, Nov. 30, (Reuter): The worst failure of the Labour Government is in regard to its foreign policy in the East, says Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, in an article reviewing the progress since the general election in the current issue of the party weekly "New Leader".

"Mr. Bevin's excuses for Britain's actions in Indonesia cannot be accepted." he says. An agreement with the Indonesian republican Government to rid the islands of Japanese forces and give security and freedom to Dutch internees and prisoners could have been reached within a week. The truth is that Britain could not recognise the independent Government of Indonesia while refusing independence to India.

Government ought to make a fresh start in handling these problems. The first step would be to appoint a Minister for the East on the highest level and send him to Indonesia so that issues there may be dealt with on a political rather than military plan.

That done he should then go India to open up prison doors, lift bans and prepare the way for an immediate Indian Government with India's own chosen representatives to voice views in the assembly of the United Nations. Similar policies should be applied to Ceylon, Burma and Malaya.

The Tories would have done worse (than the Labour Government) it is true, but this is no excuse for not demanding that Labour shall act urgently and constructively in accordance with anti-imperialist and internationalist principles."

TONS OF SURPLUS MATERIALS DESTROYED

Startling Allegations By 'P.M.' Against U. S. Army

NEW YORK, NOV. 30, (REUTER): THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER "P. M." PUBLISHES AN ALLEGATION THAT "THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATRE IS DESTROYING TON UPON TON OF EVERY KIND OF MATERIAL —MATERIAL WHICH THE INDIANS ARE EAGER TO GET— FROM BLANKETS TO CLOTHING AND FROM BASEBALL BATS TO AEROPLANES.

The information comes from a responsible newspaperman still in army uniform and stationed in India. The excuse given by the officers for burning the material is that the British have not offered enough for it, and "it just cannot be left here".

Other officers are quoted as offering their men a bribe that "the soooer you get this stuff disposed of. sooner you will be declared surplus and ready for shipment."

Gasperi Agrees To Form Govt.

Six-Party Coalition To Be Basis Of New Regime

ROME, Dec. 1 (Reuter). Lieutenant-General of the realm, Prince Umberto, invited Signor Alcide de Gasperi, to undertake the formation of a Government based on six parties which have formed a coalition with the co-operation of outside elements. Signor Gasperi has conditionally agreed.

Signor Gasperi remained over one hour at the royal palace in the small hours conferring with Price Umberto after receiving an assurance of co-operation of the six parties for forming a new Government of national liberation.

Signor Gasperi has undertaken to report tomorrow to the National Liberation Committee detailed proposals for the Ministry.

Signor Gasperi is understood to have stated that the main features of the Government have now been agreed. He himself would remain Foreign Minister.

Signor Gasperi is the Secretary General of the Italian Christian Democratic Party.

AMERICA TO HAVE 6,000 MORE NEW THEATRES

NEW YORK (IPS): America will have 6,000 more new theatres as soon as materials are available. Motion Picture exhibitors are working with Henry Kaiser on a new fabricated theatre programme which would make films available to many communities. The prefabricated structures are being designed to several sizes ranging from 3,000 seats.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 13, 2002.
Muslim: Zilhej 26, 1364.
Parsi: Khordad 30, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-56 a.m. Sunset: 6.0 p.m.
Hightide: 10.16, 23.26.
Lowtide: 4.27, 16.33.

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN CONCERT: At King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. Abdul Hamidkhan.

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS CONFERENCE: The Second General Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at the Prabhu Seminary Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY: M. Sc. (Agri.) 1945 (October). Mr. Bhawan Ratumal Raisinghani has passed the Examination.

BHAI'S HALL: Teli Road, Andheri, Public Lecture, on "The Scientific Religion" by H. M. Manji to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 a.m. at Ballard Pier, Tram Treminus.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Friends Association Mr. N. V. Modak will deliver a lecture on "Greater Bombay" to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at Podar College of Commerce, Dadar.

BOMBAY DIST. MUSLIM STUDENT'S FEDERATION: Fourth Jinnah Trophy Elocution Competition in the Ismail Begmohammed H. School, to-day (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. Mr. Husein A. Begmohammed will preside.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE AND AMATEUR ARTISTS ACADEMY: A joint programme will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. Violin Solo by Sjt. Gajananrao Joshi and Tabla Solo by K. S. Kaderbux.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda's class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (N. S. T.). Also a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, at 5-15 p.m.

ALL INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization to-day (Sunday), under the charmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Society Jyoti Shacharaya Sjt. Yeshvant K. Prasran will give a lecture on coming "Makar Samkraman" to-day (Sunday), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Gamdevi.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Malayalam Drama "Idiyum Minnalum" (Thunder and Lightning) by Sjt. N. P. Chellapan Nair, in aid of B. K. S. Free Reading Room and Library at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m.

CHANDALIKA: A drama of poignant conflict between love and devotion on 2nd Dec. 6.15 p.m., 4th Dec. 6 p.m. Kingdom of Cards:—A saterical fantasy of Modern civilization 2nd Dec. 9-30 p.m., 5th Dec. 6.15 p.m., and Shyama:—3rd and 6th Dec. 6.15 p.m.

INSPECTION OF HARIJAN LOCALITY: Members of the Congress Harijan Seva Samiti accompanied by Dr. D. S. Kharade will visit the Harijan Chawls at Suklaji Street to-day (Sunday) at 3.30 p.m. with a view to have inspection of the chawls. The Samiti has decided to conduct a Medican Centre at these chawls for the benefit of the Harijan residents there. All members of the Samiti are requested to be present at the chawls in time.

Suburban League's Aid To Fire Victims

Mr. B. G Kher and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Joint Secretaries, Bombay Suburban Social Service League, write: About nineteen families consisting of nearly 120 people were rendered homeless by a fire which broke out at the village of Malwani near Malad recently. As the men-folk were all out on work there were only women and children in the huts which being built of 'jawlis' with grass roofs were completely gutted with all the property of the occupants who were evacuated from the neighbouring village of Aksha a couple of years ago by the Military authorities. Mrs Maniben Nanavati, Mrs. Sonabai Rao and other workers of the Kasturba Kutir of Walnai visited the spot along with Mr. Naval Jerajani, and immediate assistance was rendered in the shape of precuring rations, clothes etc. Later, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. C. B. Kora and Mr. Pranlal Kapadia visited the villagers and made enquiries. A sum of Rupees One hundred was distributed from immediate necessities on behalf of the Bombay Suburban Social Service League. It is the earnest desire of the villagers that they should be permitted to return to their homes in Aksha now that the war is over, but if this is likely to take some time they could be allowed to occupy a number of katcha buildings which have been erected by the Military authorities in the vicinity and which are lying vacant. It is understood that Mr. J. B. Greaves ex Sheriff of Bombay who takes keen interest in the well being of these people has been approached with a request for help. The condition of these peoplfe who have lost all their life's savings, their bullock carts grain, clothes and other belongings is extremely pitiable, and the Bombay Suburban Social Service League will be glad to receive any help which the public may render in the shape of money, clothes, etc. for their relief. The League is enquiring also into the losses incurred by the poor people near Danda and Versova owing to the strong Sea-wave on account of which many lives and properties were lost.

TWO RLY. UNIONS DECIDE ON STRIKE

Countrywide Protest Against Retrenchment

BOMBAY, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Railway workers all over India are preparing to hold a ballot to decide on a strike as a protest against the Railway Board's decision to retrench 2,50,000 railwaymen, it is learned here.

The South Indian Railway Labour Union and the Bengal and Assam Railway Workers' Union have already decided on a strike. The B. B and C. I. Railwaymen's Union will decide on Dec. 7 at Ajmer.

The Railway Board are expected to give their final reply on Dec. 5. The workers unions are organising protest demonstrations throughout the country against the proposed plan for retrenchment.

It is learned that after Dec. 5, the workers will participate in a strike-ballot, which is the last step before a general strike is decided on.

Demands of the railwaymen among others include that the present dearness allowance be stopped and consolidated with wages, and they be given three months' victory bonus.

SECOND TERM OF CLOTH RATIONING

The second six-monthly period of Cloth Rationing in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District begins from Sunday, December 2.

The same restrictions as in the first six-monthly period will continue, namely: (1) not more than 10 yards per adult and 5 yards per child can be purchased in the first quarter and the balance or the entire quota in the second quarter; (2) purchases can be made in the allotted or in any subsequent week but not prior to the allotted week; (3) the total six-monthly quota can be purchased in not more than four instalments; (4) the maximum cloth obtainable in each rationed variety also continues to be the same.

As already announced the balance of the first six-monthly quota can be purchased upto December 31, 1945.

"Rahbar" Mohurrum Lectures

Under the auspices of "Rahbar" a series of Mohurrum lectures have been organized. The first lecture will be delivered by Dr. G. M. D. Sufi on the "Haj Pilgrimage" at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The lecture will be delivered at the Municipal Marathi Central School, near Noor Baug Begum Bazlur Rahman will deliver the inaugural speech at 4-30 p.m. on the same day at the same place.

Miss Zakia Hameed and Prof. Hamdani will speak at the same place on "Infant Education" at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Post-War Set-Up For Army High Command In India

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Post-war set-up for Army High Command in India is under active examination there.

Various suggestions include possibility of appointing War Minister probably a civilian under whom there will be Supreme Commander of three forces—Army Navy and Airforce. Along with him there will be a financial adviser representing Finance Department and War Secretary— civilian. The Supreme Commander will be assisted by Planning and Policy Committee.

There will be Chiefs of Staff for Army, Navy and Airforce.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9.15 Master Mulchand 9.30 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi 9-50 Roshanara Begam 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11.15 Mumtaz Begam 11.30 Master Mulchand 11-45 Mallikarjun Mansur (Vocal).

12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 Music from the Film 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour 2.30 Children's Half-Hour 4.20 Children's Programme 5.0 K. R. Patwardhan 5-15 R. N. Karkare 5.35 Kharal Purvi 5.55 Locals 6.00 Pramila Bai 6.15 Mumtaz Begam 6-30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Malikarjun Mansur (Vocal) 7-15 Mohammal Khan Desai Faridi: (Been) 7.35 K. R. Patwardhan 7.50 R. N. Karkare 8.15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi: (Been) 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

Sweepers' Victory

150 Posts Made Permanent: Monthly Pay Rs. 25 For Men

The Government of Bombay has decided to make permanent 150 posts of sweepers under the Director of the Development Department Chawls in Bombay. The pay has been fixed at Rs. 25 a month for men and Rs. 21 for women.

These posts will be pensionable and, as a further concession to these sweepers, the Government has decided that breaks in previous service will be condoned, and three-quarters of the total previous service will be allowed to count for pension. Other concessions are permission to subscribe to the Provident Fund, relaxation of age-limit and physical fitness regulations for sweepers at present in service and to be appointed to these posts, and maternity leave for women.

REALISM WILL LEAD TO PEACE AND PROGRESS

Mr. Dahanukar Pleads For Interim National Govt.

Welcoming the members to the annual meeting, Mr. Dahanukar President, Maharastra Chamber of Commerce, said that there was unrest and discontent everywhere and that unless those who are controlling the destinies of the World to-day, the statesmen of the free and victorious nations and the leaders of thought in countries which are trying to be free, show a greater sense of realism and act accordingly, mankind will not be able to tread the path of peace, plenty, progress and hapiness. That seemed to him to be the true way of controlling the Atom Bomb and developing the atomic energy for creative purpose.

Referring to the National scene, he observed that India's advance ought to rest on four important principles Territorial integrity, Economic Unity, Political Solidarity, and a measure of Social Security, if she was to make a steady and ordered progress and secure an honoured place amongst the nations of the world and play her part in promoting universal amity and peace.

The immediate task after the elections to the Central Legislature are over, seemed to be, he said, the formation on an interim National Government at the centre, with the cooperation of all the political parties or alternatively of such as are prepared to form it.

PRITHVI THEATRES
AT POONA
(BHANUVILAS THEATRE)
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 5th Dec. 1945
DAILY 2 SHOWS 6 P.M. & 10 P.M.
PRITHVIRAJ
IN
DEEWAR
(HINDI)
&
4th & 7th December 1945
IN HIS GORGEOUS STAGE HIT
SHAKUNTALA
(HINDI)
Plans Open, Book in Advance
SAGAR RELEASE

3RD HOUSE-FULL WEEK!
PICTURES
EASTERN PICTURES'
ZEENAT
Directed by SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
Starring: NOOR JEHAN.
Plans open: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 p.m.
SUPER
Daily 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p.m.
A SALMA RELEASE.

6TH WEEK OF POPULARITY
MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HIT
EK-DIN KA SULTAN
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
Starring: MEHTAB.
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun 1 p.m.
Plans open. 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.
NEW WEST END

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE!
FRIDAY, 7TH DEC.
PRAKASH PICTURES NEW SOCIAL
HAMARA SANSAR
with JEEVAN, RANJANA, UMAKANT, Rajkumari Shukla, Sushil Kumar and Sumati Gupte.
Direction: SHANTIKUMAR.
Advance Booking:
9.30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5-30
CAPITOL
(EVERGREEN RELEASE).

POPULAR OVERNIGHT!
RANJIT'S
Devotional Classic
DHANNA BHAGAT
KAMAL ZAMINDAR, KAMLA CHATTERJI.
N. KABIR, BABY MUMTAZ, RAJENDRA.
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
AJIT Release

SUICIDE NOT DUE TO ILL-TREATMENT

GOVT. VERSION OF RED FORT INCIDENT

Sikh Officers Of I. N. A. Snatched Gun From Sentry And Shot Themselves

NEW DELHI. Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Reports published in certain sections of the Press that three I. N. A. officers imprisoned in the Red Fort, Delhi, had committed suicide in the past few days due to ill-treatment and that a fourth had gone mad and was now in a mental hospital, are inaccurate says a Press note.

The facts are that two officers, Lt. Jiwan Singh and Capt. Eshan Qadir, are now patients undergoing treatment in a military hospital, the former suffering from malaria and the latter from a nervous breakdown.

Lt. Ajmer Singh and Lt. Maghar Singh were captured on the Imphal front in June last year and were brought to Delhi where they were imprisoned in the Red Fort. These two officeils committed suicide on the evening of Nov. 5, 1944, more than a year ago. The circumstances under which they committed suicide were as follows:—

Towards dusk on the evening of Nov. 5, 1944, a sentry in spite of orders to the contrary, entered the officers' quarters armed with a sten gun to switch on the verandah light. When about to do so he was suddenly pounced upon by Lt. Ajmer Singh who endeavoured to take away the gun. Lt. Maghar Singh then joined in the struggle, and getting a stranglehold on the sentry, forced the gun from his hands. The sentry had raised the alarm but before the guard could be turned out Lt. Maghar Singh had shot Lt. Ajmer Singh and then shot himself through the forehead. All this happened within a couple of minutes and death was instantaneous, in both cases.

SENTRY SENTENCED.

For disobeying orders in entering the quarters while armed, the sentry concerned was sentenced to 28 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A letter addressed to the officer commanding signed by the two officers and found on one of them says:

"We could easily escape from here but did not think it to be proper.

"This action of ours is purely voluntary and nobody is to blame.

"Lastly, we thank you very much for the good treatment we received while under you.

"Adieu! adieu."

(SIGNED) MAGHAR SINGH
AJMER SINGH.

SUBHAS NOT DEAD, SAYS EX-I.N.A. MAN.

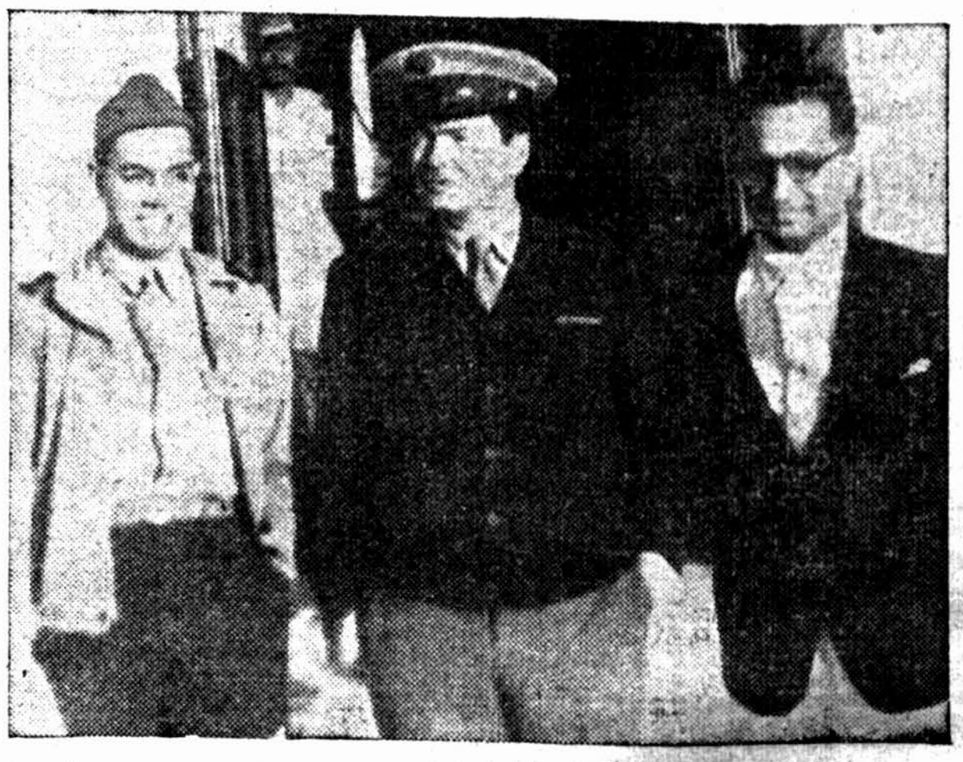
PATNA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): The I.N.A. was compelled to retreat from Imphal due to "theachery", bad weather and shortage of resources, said Abdul Aziz of Singapore, who joined the Indian National Army in an interview here.

Abdul Aziz was released from jail a few days ago and is on his way to the Punjab. He spoke with emotion about Subhas Chandra Bose and said he had a feeling that Subhas Babu was not dead. He added he would not return to Singapore until India was free.

Mahabharata Show For I.N.A. Relief

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mahabharata Committee writes: The I.N.A. Relief Fund shows of Natraj Vashi's creation, "Mahabharata"—A Silhouette Dance Drama by the Indian Dance Guild and the Seven Arts Centre which was scheduled for December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, has been postponed to December 8th, 9th and 10th. The shows will be presented in the specially erected open-air theatre at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. Tickets of Rs. 5, 2/8, 1/4 and As. 10 will be available at the Congress House, V. J. Patel Road, Indian Dance Guild, 20 People's Building, Sir P. M. Road Royal Opera House and other centres from Saturday, Dec. 1st onwards.

On The Trail



Mr. Paul Feng of the Chinese Central News Agency, (left) Mr. Preston Grover, Far Eastern Manager of the Associated Press of America and Mr. Joachim Alva, editor of the "Forum" snapped at the Red Fort, Delhi at the I. N. A. Trial.

Portent Of Things To Come

'Satara Is Pride Of India,' Says Asoka Mehta

Call To Students To Gird Up Loins For Historic Role That Awaits Them

BARSI (Sholapur Dist.), December 1. (A. P. I.): "There are occasions in a nation's life when every individual—man and woman, old and young—is called to action. India is on the crest of such a crisis to-day", observed Mr. Asoka Mehta in his presidential remarks to the Sholapur District Students' Conference held here to-day.

TORCH-BEARERS OF FREEDOM

He added: "You must forget that you are students; you have to think and act, as all of us must, as soldiers of freedom.

Maharashtra has magnificent traditions of struggle. Umaji Naik, Phadke, Tilak, Chapekar Brothers Savarkar, Senapati Bapat—so marches on the glorious procession of torch-bearers of freedom.

"To this gallant band of heroes 1942 has added haloed names Satara is the pride of India. What Bardoli was in 1928, Satara promises to be in 1945—the portent of things to come-

"Every true Indian today feels free. That feeling was given an organisational expression in Satara—the organisation was called Patri Sarkar. The Patri Sarkar has to spread; in the next phase of our struggle we must not merely feel free but must assert that freedom. With bare hands and stout hearts we have to storm the centre of British authority and establish in their place people's regime.

"You are the storm-troopers of the glorious revolution, the Toofan Sena of the Patri Sarkar. Gird up your loins for the historic role that awaits you—the role of the executioner of British imperialism.

Sarkar For New Delhi

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. N. R. Sarkar, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, left for New Delhi this afternoon to preside over a meeting of the Technical Education Committee set up by the Government of India. The Committee will meet on Dec. 3.

DEFENCE PLEA TO DECLARE YAMASHITA NOT GUILTY REJECTED.

MANILA, Dec. 1 (Reuter): The military commission trying General Yamashita, formerly Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, for alleged war crimes to-day rejected the motion by the defence to declare Yamashita not guilty. The defence then concluded its case.

INDIA TO HAVE CRUISERS SHORTLY

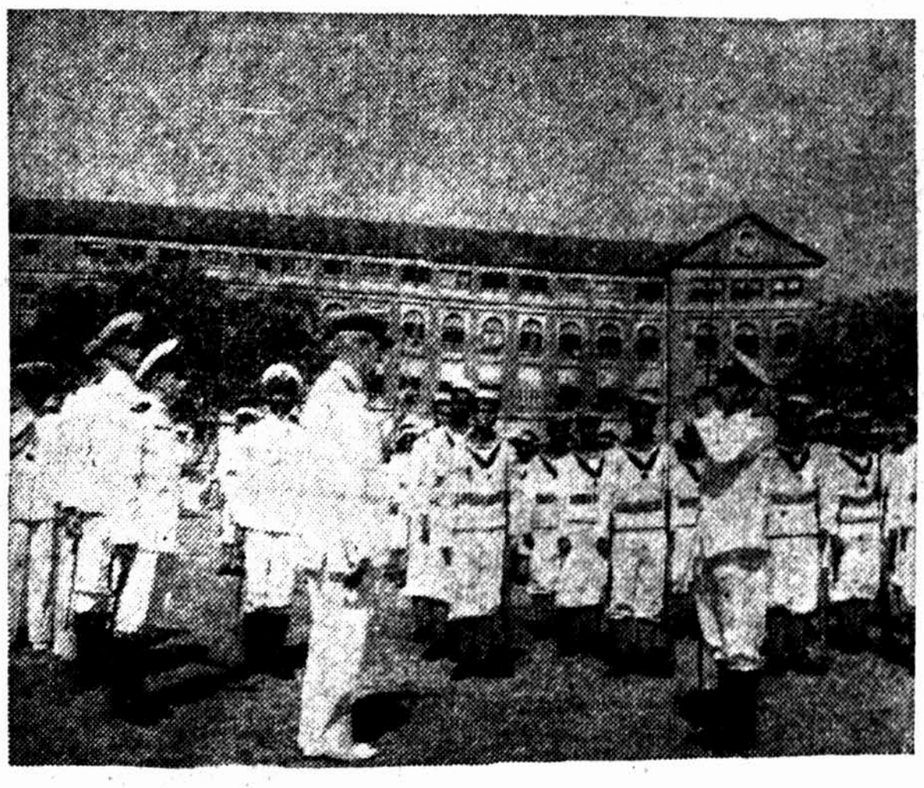
Godfrey Says Nation's Navy Has Grown Considerably

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.). Vice-Admiral Godfrey, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, in a recorded Navy Day broadcast on the All-India Radio here to-day said that from small beyinnings the R. I. N. had grown considerably in ships and men, but it took time to build up a strong balanced navy, and a great war, with its enormous competition for men and material, imposed obvious restrictions. Nevertheless, India's navy had developed from a service, suited primarily to local defence to one with a sea-going force and proper shore establishments to nourish it.

There were four stages, said Admiral Godfrey, in the development of navy. Firstly, the local defence which included minesweeping and anti-submarine defence of harbours, secondly, essort forces against submarine and air attack, thirdly, provision of small cruisers, and fourthly, full balanced force like the Australian navy including escort carriers, destroyers and submarines. India, he said, was passing out of the second stage and that he hoped that it would shortly enter the third stage and acquire cruisers.

The status of the Royal Indian Navy, he said, had been enhanced by the promotion of Commodore Rattray to Rear-Admiral. He was the first officer of the modern Royal Indian Navy to reach flag rank.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATION IN CITY



Men and women of the Royal Indian Navy giving salute to Vice-Admiral Godfrey, Flag Officer Commanding, R. I. N. in front of the A. F. I. ground, Esplanade, on Saturday morning.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES NAVY DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Navy Day" was celebrated to-day with great eclat by members of the naval forces present, in the city. An elaborate programme lasting throughout the day was drawn up for the occasion.

In the morning a parade was held in the A.F.I. ground, Esplanade Road. It was represented by all branches of the Services and was attended by the Chief Justice of Bombay, and Dr. J. A. D'Souza, the Mayor of Bombay. The Bishops of Bombay and Lahore and members of the Consular Corps were also present. Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy, took the salute. The morning programme terminated with a short route march though the city.

In the afternoon, press representatives and specially invited guests were taken round the harbour to visit the R. I. N. ships, some of these ships were illuminated after sunset.

There were demonstrations in various methods of communication in the Navy such as signalling by flags, wireless and radio telephone at H. M. I. S. Talwas.

At night a ball was held at Petit Hall unless the patronage of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville.

CONFIDENCE IN TITO'S CABINET

Yugoslav Cabinet Rejects Resignation

LONDON Dec 1. (Reuter): The Belgrade Radio reports that Marshal Tito to-day tendered resignation of his cabinet to the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly but the Assembly immediately voted to reject the resignation.

The members of both houses of the new Parliament then passed a vote of confidence in Marshal Tito's cabinet.

MODI AND UMRIGAR SAVE ST. XAVIER COLLEGE

Accurate Bowling By Divecha And Phadkar

Sensational cricket was witnessed during the first half hour of play when the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science and the St. Xavier College met in the inter-collegiate final for the Rahimtoola Cup. Phadkar of the E. C. and R. I. S. won the toss and put his opponents in to bat on what appeared to be a wet wicket. Kassam and Abdulla came out to open to the bowling of Phadkar bowling from the Churchgate end and Ramesh Divecha bowling from the Pavilion end.

Kassam obtained two runs in Phadkar's first over. Then with the total at two Divecha clean bowled Abdulla with fourth delivery of his very first over. Desai came in and in Divecha's next over edged the ball very dangerously between the wicket-keeper and first leg slip. It could have been made into a catch but was dropped, the ball going to the ropes.

With the score at 11 Divecha struck again. In playing forward to an in-swing Kassam offered Phadkar at silly mid-on a dolly catch.

In the same over without any addition to their score Mamsa the next man in was bowled by Divecha in the same over. Three wickets were down with only 11 runs on the board and one wondered whether last year's history would repeat itself when Modi stepped out to join Desai.

Mody was playing extremely subdued cricket and left the scoring to Desai. Trilokekar took over from Phadkar and off his very first ball Shatri behind the wickets dropped him when his score was only two.

When the total was 34 Desai was sent back caught by Divecha in the slips off Kulkarni who had relieved Divecha. Desai had managed to scrape 24 runs together. Then Umrigar who was unwell joined his captain and then ended the tale of the bowlers' supremacy. Without being separated the pair carried the score to 93 by lunch time Modi batting 38 Umrigar batting 24.

A little after resumption Modi reached his 50. The St. Xavier skipper was playing more freely now and the bowling came in for a lot of punishment. No fewer than eight bowlers were tried before tea-time. Dhurandhar the eighth bowler should have claimed Umrigar when his score was 49 but Trilokekar at short leg failed to reach an easy catch

Modi went on to score his first century in inter-collegiate finals and when tea was taken the score was 209 for four wickets Modi batting 114 and Umrigar batting 64.

Immediately after resumption Phadkar took the new ball. The batsmen however went on undisturbed and the only hope of the Elphinstonians of separating this pair seemed to be slipping away as the shine on the ball was wearing off.

But with the score at 236 Phadkar claimed his first wicket of the day. Modi put his leg in front of a straight one. The outgoing batsman had played the right type of innings to pull the game through fire. He batted with the utmost caution in the beginning and once his eye was set treated the bowling with no respect.

In the same over Perumal was sent back, Annandkar accepting an easy catch at short-leg. Umrigar playing very freely, edged Divecha over the heads of the slips for a four all run when his score was 92 and in the same over on drove Divecha to reach his three figures. Moiuddin the next man in and Umrigar then played at time and when stumps were drawn the score was 265 for 6 wickets, Umrigar and Moiuddin batting with 108 and 8 respectively.

Phadkar and Divecha sent down some very accurate stuff and were about the only two bowlers to be respected—except when Umrigar hit Divecha for three consecutive fours. At one stage Divecha's analysis were 4—4 overs 1 maiden 9 runs and 3 wickets.

ST. XAVIERS' (1st Innings)

K. C. Kassam c. Phadkar b. Divecha	6
K C. Abdulla b. Divecha	0
B. D. Desai c. Divecha b Kulkarni	24
A. M. Mamsa b Divecha	0
R. S. Modi l.b.w. Phadkar	118
P. R. Umrigar batting	108
H. A. Perumal c Anandkar b Phadkar	0
M. M. Mohiuddin batting	8
S. M. Jhaveri, A. T Chaiwala to bat.	
Extras	
Total (for 6 wckts.)	265

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/2, 2/11, 3/11, 4/34, 5/236, 6/236.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	33	18	42	2
R. V. Divecha	25	12	54	3
S. S. Trilokekar	18	5	41	0
D. B. Kulkarni	11	5	33	1
V. V. Nerurkar	7	0	38	0
V. P. Pandit	4	1	18	0
K. C. Mashruwalla	4	0	18	0
K. G. Dhurandhar	3	0	22	0

BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Shroff Eliminated

M. N. Desai provided the first surprise of this tournament when he accounted for B. D. Shroff in three gruelling games winning the third by the margin of only one point.

Later in the evening in partnership with Ferreira Shroff lost to Ashok and Prakash after they were leading 14-8 in the second game. Mrs. Soman prevailed over Miss Anand in a keen fight.

The following were the results:—

M. P. Desai beat Gothaskar 15—4, 15—11; Samuel beat Dhongade 15—6, 15—6; Mrs. Castellino beat Miss R. K. Bhat 11—3, 7—11, 11—4; Shums beat Castellino 15—11, 15—12; R. D. Desai beat DeSouza 15—5, 15—5; Dinkar Rao beat M. L. Seth 15—6, 15—5; Agre beat Marsland 15—8 15—13; A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat Soares and Coutinho 15—2, 15—9 Miss Sunder Deodhar w.o. Mrs Herenjal; Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Sunder Deodhar w.o. Miss Shaligram and Partner. Iyer and Lotwala beat Dinkar Rao and Balthangad 10—15, 15—7, 15—7; Miss Nigudkar beat Miss A. Vimadalal 11—5, 11—2; Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss M. M. Mehta 11—8, 11—1 Mrs. R. Soman beat Miss Anand 11—5, 3—11, 11—6; Madgaokar beat P. G. Desai 15—5, 15—11; M. N. Desai beat B. D. Shroff 18—17, 4—15, 18—17; Dias w.o. Ahsan-ul-Huq; Vaidya w.o. Charanjit; Bhopadkar w.o "A" player; Madgaokar and Mugwe beat M. L. Seth and B. N. Seth 5?—11, 7—15, 15—5; Ashok and Prakash beat Shroff and Ferreira 15—6, 17—14

The following are today's matches.

COURT NO. 1.

4-00 P.M. M. V. Gothaskar vs. M. P Desai, 4-20 M N Dhongade vs M M Samuel, 4-40 Miss R K Bhat vs. Mrs. B Castellino, 5-00 F Csatellino vs. N H Shums, 5-20 C L de Soyza vs. R D Desai, 5-40 M L Seth vs S Dinkar Rao, 6-00 G K Agre vs. H R Marsland, 6-20 M Soares & H Coutinho vs A V Ullal & B V Ullal, 6-40 Mrs. S Herenjal vs. Miss Sunder Deodhar, 7-00 Miss Shaligram & Partner vs. Miss Suman Deodhar & Miss Sunder Deodhar, 7-20 V. N Iyer & K. R. Lotwalla vs R D Desai & P G Desai or P R Seth & T H vs S Dinker Rao & Belthangady.

COURT NO. 2

4-00 P.M.: Miss A R Vimadalal vs. Miss S K Nigudkar. 4-20 Miss Suman Deodhar vs. Miss K Shaligram or Miss M M Mehta, 4-40 Mrs Soman vs Miss R Anand, 5-00 P G Desai vs V A Madgavkar, 5-20 B D Shroff or Bengal "B" vs M N Desai, 5 40 A Dias vs Ashan-ul-Haq, 6-00 Y G Vaidya vs D Charanjit, 6-20 M K Bhopardikar vs "A" Player, 6 40 V A Madgavkar & D G Mugwe or Amrithlal & Ahsan-ul-Haq vs A A Athalde & G Morris or S P Sood & M L Seth, 7-00 B D Shroff & F Ferreira or S N Gandalkar & Yelurker vs C B Kalappa & V C Raikar or Ashok and Prakash.

Anglo-Transjordan Treaty To Be Revised

CAIRO, Nov. 30. (Reuter): The Transjordan Prime Minister M. Ibrahim Pasha Hashem stated to-day that Emir Abdulla of Transjordan will go to London next February for negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty.

Jap Officer Arrested For Alleged Torture

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1. (Reuter): After a man-hunt lasting four months through Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Central China United States Army officers today arrested Tohoru Miki, former Japanese officer who is alleged to have tortured hundreds of American prisoners of war. Miki has been charged and imprisoned.

Bombay Races

Chakori Wins Victory Cup

Goodwill Still Acclaimed Champion

By Our Racing Correspondent

For the wags, the fourth day of the Bombay winter meeting was not to much advantage as favourites and outsiders dominattd in equal strength in the programme.

The Victory Cup, a seven furlongs event for Indian-breds in combined class III and IV which fatured as the attraction was luckily won by Mr. Chandulal Shah's Chakori from the famous Goodwill who earned the first defeat of his career. The narrowest margin separated the winner and the runner-up here but despite earning his career's first defeat, I hardly believe any one who has witnessed the cup race would dare disgrace Goodwill. The best country-bred of the day was not very well placed in the early part of the journey and more than once encountered difficulty when trying to squeeze out in the straight. The strides of the worthy Indian colt who broke his winning record at the seventh attempt, are just beyond explanation and from this display he has definitely not disgraced himself but has assured us of success in a couple of ensuing classics.

The first and the last race provided the biggest upsets. In the former event, Strathnune, the neglected stable-mate of the heavily supported Princess Chitra, recorded a pillar-to-post victory while in the last event the not much considered Near Image with a late effort easily pegged behind Turf Star. Dilruba, the public choice in the race, was also late on the scene when placing third.

The following are the results:

THE RAJKOT PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lady Sakina Chinoy's STRATHNUNE 9-0 Uttam Singh 1
Maharaja of Baroda's FLOWER OF BARODA 8 0 Russi 2
Maharani Chimnabai's PRINCESS CHITRA 9-5 Mohd. Khan 3
Mr Haji E Dossa's BOUNTY 7-9 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Hectic, Comet and Ninotchha.

Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 44. Rs. 46 and Rs. 16
Trained by Buckley.
Favourite: Princess Chitra.

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr G A Jasdanwalla's MISTY ISLAND 8-7 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr R S Irani's COUGAR 8-9 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SON 8-9 Rook 3
Mr I G Gajjar's COBALT 8-13 Brace 4

Not run: Oliver.
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, Short head
Time: 2 minutes 12 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 24.
Trained by Mahomedalli.
Favourite: Misty Island.

The following are the results:—

RAJKOT PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

HIKMET 8-6 Jones 1
JO HUKUM 9-0 Davison 2
JEEWAN JYOTI 8-12 Roberts 3
CAREFREE 8-3 Brace 4

Not run: Mastani, Pure Emerald, Nigra Tulipa, Lustre.
Won by ¾l., Nk., Hd.
Time: 1m'n. 30 3-5secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 23, 18, 53.

MARINE LINES PLATE (Div. III)—6 Furlongs.

LION OF LANKA 8-5 Kasbekar 1
SNAPPER 7-11 Poshne 2
INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 9-0 Sumersingh 3
SULAF HASSUN 7-9 N. Dar . 4

Not run: Khalaf Janet, Peter
Won by 1¼l., 1l., Hd.
Time: 1min. 25 1-5secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 66, Places Rs. 20. 21 26.

MARINE LINES PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

TALISMAN 9-0 Burn 1
SEVENTH WONDER 8-0 K. Sing 2
DAHMAN AHMAD 8-8 Jones 3
JANAB 8-9 Davison 4

Not run: Malik al Jiyad, Al Shanfara.
Won by ¾l., ¾d., Nk.
Time 1min. 23 4-5secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 24, Places Rs. 14. 26, 24.

MARINE LINES PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

DHAYF SHAMMAR 8-9 Davison 1
CHIEF RULER 10-2 West . . 2
YISIR AL ARAB 9-8 Jones 3
LORD WAVELL 9-2 Evans . 4

Not run: Mr Colman, Desert Gem.
Won by 1¼l. Nk., Nk.
Time: 1min 23 1-5secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16, 45, 13.

WAVERTREE HANDICAP—1¼ Miles.

ICE BOX 8-7 Burn 1
ROYAL JESTER 8-7 Roberts 2
AVON SONG 8-4 Elde 3
SAVOYARD 8-13 P. Khade 4

Not run: Heritage.
Won by Sh., 4l., 1l.
Time: 2mins 10-2-5secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 21, Places Rs. 15, 21, 63.

VICTORY CUP—7 Furlongs.

CHAKORI 8-2 Kheemsingh .. 1
GOODWILL 8-13 Burn 2
DANDY 7-13 Evans 3
FLYING HOME 8-0 Raffaele .. 4

Not run: Royal Blood, Pick Me Up, Pom Pom II, Royal Dancer.
Won by Shd., ¾l., 1l.
Time: 1min 29secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 74, Places Rs. 21, 18, 37.

RAJKOT PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

NEAR IMAGE 8-4 West 1
TURF STAR 8-10 Rook 2
DILRUBA 8-8 Burn 3
CULTURED PEARL 8-10 N. Dar 4

Not run: Aalaan Bano, Paah Para Prem Devi, Kamal Prabha, P. Power, Prominent, Neelam.
Tote paid Win Rs. 162, Places Rs. 32, 22, 14.

MADRAS RACES

The first day of the Madras December meeting drew a large crowd to Guindy this afternoon when a card of eight events was set down for decision. As outsiders predominated in the majority of events, punters fared badly on the day's exchanges. The Derbyshire Plate, the chief event of the day, was annexed by Carnival with Shankar up staving off a fierce challenge by Bobby-in-the-Barn the former snatching the verdict by short head.

LATE SIR J. C. BOSE'S BEQUEST

Rajen Babu Replies To Enquiries

PATNA, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a press statement to-day replied to certain enquiries made in a section of the Press alleging that the late Sir J. C. Bose had left a legacy to him and asking how the money was spent. Dr. Prasad said:

'It seems some people have an impression that the late revered Sir J. C. Bose left a legacy in my favour of rupees one lakh for the purpose of amity and harmony between Bengalis and Biharis and that after his death Lady Abala Bose made over the sum to me.

The late Sir J. C. Bose left no such legacy my favour and I was not paid any such amount by Lady Bose or the trustees of his will for this purpose. What happened was that Sir Jagdish set apart some money in his will with the interest on which he directed prohibition work to be done in Bihar particularly in the coalfields area. After his death I was asked by Lady Bose and the trustees to organise this, which I did. The work was carried on for two or three years with an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500.

Report of work and accounts were submitted to the trustees from time to time and they were satisfied with what was being done.

"At the time of my arrest in August 1942 work was going on but some of the workers were arrested and all my accounts including the prohibition account frozen under Government orders. For obvious reasons, it was impossible to carry it on any further. I accordingly wrote to the Government to release the trust money which they did and the balance standing in the account was permitted to Lady Bose by the bank. I am not aware of any other bequest of Sir J. C. Bose to me and the impression that there was one in my favour for one lakh of rupees for Bengali-Bihar amity is without any foundation or justification.

BARODA, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has sanctioned five and a half lakhs of rupees for relief measures in aid of the flood striken people in Baroda city and Baroda and Navsari districts.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Well placed match for handsome Indian Christian, Bachelor 28. No caste and creed restrictions, write giving details and photo to Box No. 119, "Bombay Chronicle".

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

Well-settled handsome match for a very respectable, educated, beautiful Muslim virgin 16. Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a good-looking educated and cultured Bride for a Bengal Hindu highly educated Gazetted Officer. No caste or province restrictions Please reply Box No. 178, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Engineer invites correspondence from cultured ladies for Intellectual Friendship. View—Matrimony. Box No. 156, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Surveyors for our Coal Fields in C. P. and C. I. States. Must be qualified persons having practical experience of Theodolite and other kinds of survey. Persons who have worked for over six years in C. P. and C. I. States Coal Fields should apply to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable 5646

MEDICAL ADLETS

Effective Treatment Epilepsy Hysteria and convulsions. Apply to Rao Bahadur T. S. Iyer, Retired Civil Surgeon, "Gokulam", Mylapore, Madras (9369)

Epilepsy-Hysteria & Asthma Specific which cures dreaded diseases permanently to be taken on 19-12-1945 (Full moon). Apply at once Manager, Shubhchintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, U.P. (125)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable, Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi 9425

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home study Apply Dewan's, Lahore 60

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg, Golpitha, Bombay. (155)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentialll. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp 9951

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Energetic Agents to push the sales of our ordinary and Fancy Screw Neck Glass Bottles made by Modern Machinery in our Glass Works, and also Glassware, such as Tumblers, Jars, Plates, Globes, etc. Firms already in this line need apply to:—Indus Glass Works, Hyderabad (Sind). 160

MISCELLANEOUS

100% Pure Wool Tweeds 15 yards Rs. 55. Knitting Wool Rs. 15 per lb. Silk 45" wide Rs. 11 per yard. Leather Jackets Rs 55 Kashmir Valley Works, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9927

DEAR VED PARKASH,

Inder's marriage comes on 12th December 1945. Please reach or communicate Raj Kishore.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The bullion market was quietly steady with a restricted business. Forward gold opened at Rs. 83/11 and after declining to Rs. 83/10 improved to Rs. 84 under scattered buying and steadied at Rs. 83/14. Forward silver also after fluctuating between Rs. 133/6 and Rs. 133/10 steadied at Rs. 133/8. The turnover was restricted.

The market was narrow and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	84	0	0
Forward Gold	83	15	0
Ready Silver	133	13	0
Foward Silver	133	13	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 413 for January delivery and advanced to Rs. 415 under scattered covering. At the rise there was some liquidation and the market reacted to Rs. 414/4. At the moment the market opinion is divided and some looking for lower prices on sales of Government cotton and hedge selling while buyers believe that present price is uneconomic and the crop this year is a small one.

Later on there was persistent short covering and buying by Karachi operators and January advanced to Rs 419/12 and finally closed at 2 p.m as under:—

I.C.C. January	419-8-0
I.C.C. March	426-4-0
I.C.C. May	435-12-0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 847 cent points under New York January at exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

I C C Jan Highest 415-1/4 Lowest 410-3/4 Closing at 5-30 p m 413-1/4

I C C March Highest 421-1/2 Lowest 417-3/4 Closing at 5-30 p m 420-1/4

I C C May Highest 431 Lowest 427-1/4 Closing at 5-30 p m 429-3/4

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 43/12/0 Lowest 43/7/0 Closing at 5-30 p m 43/10/9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The closing quotations at 2.30 p.m. were as under:—

Tata Ordinary 470, Tata Defd. 2585, Indian Iron 46/2, Bengal Steel 41/2, Bombay Dyeing 2130, Nagpur (Central India) 425, Gokak 321/4, Kohinoor 655, Simplex 333, Andhra Valley 1845, Tata Hydro 217/8, Tata Power 1965, Associated Cement 237, Belapur 243/12, Bombay Burma (Old) 530.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

December	24.33+05
January	24.41+05
March	24.29+09
March highest (12.36 p m)	24.30+10
March lowest (10 a m)	24.20—
May	24.15+07
July	23.92+08
October	23.22+05
December	12.12+04
Middling Spot	24.91+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	24.31+06
March	24.27+05
May	24.15+04
July	23.92+06
October	23.22+03
Middling Spot	24.00+05

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

December	24.29
March	24.26
May	24.13

WEATHER CHART

POONA Dec. 1. (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st Jan. 1945, and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.) on 1st December, 1945:—

Akola 87 54 0 39.9 plus 8.3 Baroda 89 49 0 53.1 nil, BOMBAY 85 67 P 88.0 plus 6.9, Calcutta 84 59 0 53.9 minus 8.9 Cawnpore 84 49.0 0 24.2 minus 11.5 Delhi 80 48 0 29.2 plus 3.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 52 0 29.9 plus 0.8, Karachi 84 64 0 6.4 minus 1.1, Lahore 77 44 0 21.1 plus 2.4 Lucknow 82 50 0 32.3 minus 7.4, Madras 83 66 0 42.1 minus 3.7, Mysore 80 59 0 30.2 minus 0.7, Nagpur 86 50 0 53.7 plus 4.9 Patna 80 54 0 42.3 minus 4.1 Surat 94 58 0 68.9 plus 27.3.

Weather Summary

POONA Dec. 1. (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, (1st Dec.). Weather has been generally dry over the country except for light showers in North East Assam and South Malabar.

Night temperatures have generally risen but continue to be slightly below normal in Baluchistan, Rajputana Gujarat and the Peninsula.

Forecast until the 2nd evening:—Isolated thunderstorms will occur in South Malabar. The weather will be generally dry elsewhere. Night temperatures will be more or less normal.

KARWAR, Dec. 1 (API): The Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Conference and Exhibition will be held at Honavar on December 11, under the presidentship of Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta of Bombay.

Twenty-Five Years Of Service For India's Freedom

Bombay Congress Meeting Pays Tribute To Janab Abdur Rahman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Janab Abdur Rahman would ever live in the memory of his compatriots for the services he rendered to his country and be a source of inspiration for those who are fighting for its freedom—an end to which he devoted the best years of his life and in the fulfilment of which he paid his life", said Mr. Nagindas T. Master, at a public meeting held at Matunga to-day under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to condole the death of the great Kerala leader.

What India needed was men of his type, he continued. With young men imbibled with his spirit, he felt sure, India would achieve freedom at no distant date. The hardships under which he worked spoke for the passion with which he worked for the emancipation of his country.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has learnt with great sorrow the news of the sad, untimely and sudden death of Janab Mahomed Abdur Rahman, the great Congress leader of Kerala, and places on record its appreciation of his invaluable services during a period extending to about a quarter of a century in the cause of the Indian National Congress and Indian independence. His death at this juncture is an irreparable loss "to Kerala in particular and to the country in general". This meeting convey's its sincere condolences to the bereaved family."

Mr. Nuri, moving the resolution, said Janab Abdur Rahman was born a fighter, lived as a rebel and died as a soldier in the cause of his country. There was no occasion on which he will not come to the forefront. His life was worthy of emulation by those who wanted to fight to see India liberated from the bonds of slaving. It was a pity, he added, that a man like him should have fallen at such an inopportune moment. He was one of those few Muslims in whose political programme India's freedom was at the top.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that Janab Abdur Rahman was one of the greatest sons of India and perhaps the most outstanding leader of Kerala. At a moment when the Islamic world was being dismembered by the Allies Janab Abdur Rahman responded to the call of his country by leaving his studies and joining the Khilafat Movement headlong. Out of the twenty-five years of his political life nearly twelve years he spent in jail

Concluding, Mr. Narayanswami said that there could be no greater recommendation in the praise of his life's mission than that he died in the execution of his duties.

Messrs. J. C. Maitra and N. P. Damodaran also spoke.

"Nagpur Times" Deposits Fresh Securities

NAGPUR, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. B. C. Shukla, Managing Editor of the "Nagpur Times" to-day deposited securities with the District Magistrate totalling Rs. 4,500. This follows forfeiture of Rs. 3 500 on November 22. Since the outbreak of war "Nagpur Times" has forfeited securities four times, the amount lost being Rs. 12,250.

Nasik Art Treasures

NASIK, (By Mail).

"The works of Art presented before the public today by your Society can compete very favourably with similar exhibitions held in more prosperous towns like Bombay or Calcutta", said Mr. V. A. Mali while declaring open the fifth annual exhibition held under the auspices of the Nasik Art Treasures.

The exhibition was held this year in the spacious Municipal Assembly Hall. About 40 artists sent in exhibits

The speciality of this Exhibition is that it offers no prizes for the exhibits but buys them with a view to build up a permanent Art Gallery This year about Rs. 500/- will be spent on buying pictures. Competitions for school going students and students of Art Schools are however held The subject for the former was Object Drawing The first prize for the art students competition was not awarded as the entries were small in number

Mr H B Talim and B T Chodankar were awarded the 2nd and 3rd prize of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 15/- only.

Bombay Nationalist Muslims Confer

At a meeting of the Divisional Committee of the Bombay Provincial Nationalist Muslim Parliamentary Board held at the National Library, Madanpura on Saturday evening, Mr. M. Y. Nurie was elected President of the Committee, Mr. N. Abbas Vice-President and Mr. Latif Jafri Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

For the effective and efficient organization of the Election campaign for the Provincial Legislature an Executive Committee was appointed with Messrs. Yusuf Rizwee Adam Adil, Moinuddin Harris, Shuerati Seth of Kurla and Saleem Merchant of Bandra as members.

The Divisional Committee and the Executive Committee will function both for Bombay City and Suburbs.

Among those present were Messrs. S. A. Brelvi M. Y. Nuri, Hashim Ismail, Saleem Merchant (Advocate), Raja Gulzar Khan, Latik Jafri, Adam Adil, Mohd. Yusuf Rizwee, member of the Central Standing Committee All-India Shia Political Conference, and N. Abbasee.

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AGA KHAN SAYS

PAKISTAN IS NOT AN ISOLATED QUESTION

H. H. To Strive To Bring About Union Of Hearts

Will Try To See Mahatma And Azad After Elections

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON AFTER HIS TOUR IN CALCUTTA, DARJEELING AND ALLAHABAD AND WAS ACCORDED A RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION AT THE BOMBAY CENTRAL BY HIS FOLLOWERS.

INTERVIEWED BY OUR REPRESENTATIVE SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AT HIS RESIDENCE AT MALABAR HILL, AND ASKED REGARDING THE DIRECT AND REMOTE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR, HIS HIGHNESS SAID THIS WAS THE MOST TERRIBLE WAR AND HE WAS INFORMED BY EMINENT SCIENTISTS THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO BLOW UP THE WHOLE EARTH BY ATOMIC BOMB. SUCH A BOMB COULD BE MADE NOW.

Q: What do you think is it's influence on world peace? What in your view, is the best means of controlling its destructive power?

A:— No material precautions can assure us of protection against evil-doers with the atomic bomb. The only real hope of safety is a higher moral, cultural and unselfish racial and national development of the spirit in men.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS

His Highness was then asked about the League of Nations and its failure, and his opinion about the attempt to build up the United Nations Organisation, to which he said unless it gave greater protection to the weak, it will not help humanity. The power behind it should be in the hands of a majority of all nations, and not in that of a powerful but limited number of States. The old League had a little more than just written constitution, but no power behind it. This one has given too much power to the Big Three.

PALESTINE PROBLEM

Asked as to his views about the attempts of Arab nations of the Middle East to organise themselves and become completely free of European nations, and, in particular, about the Palestine problem, H. H. the Aga Khan said: "The question of Palestine cannot be separated from the world Arab or the world Jewish problem. The Arab Confederation is an inevitable development with Egypt as its centre. It will be a splended achievement for Asia and Free Africa.

PAKISTAN AND HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Coming nearer home, the Aga Khan was asked about Pakistan and the logical development of separate electorate which arose out of the delegation, he (Aga Khan) led to Lord Minto in 1905. "Do you agree with this view, if so, would you give lead 40 years later. Also would you use your efforts regarding achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity" our representative asked. His Highness replied: Pakistan like Palestine is not an isolated question. Are we going to have a Confederation of Free Asiatic Nations with Hindustan as its centre as the Arabs wish to form with Egypt for centre? If so, Pakistan like Ceylon, Burma and Rajput Federation is a natural free member. If no such Federation then foreign rule. To take one example: Newzealand and Australia are near neighbours with the same problems, same race, language and religion, yet politically they are separate States and yet more united than the forced unions of separate races e.g., of Czechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakia. Union of hearts is better than union by force. The Aga Khan assured our representative that he would certainly try after the elections and see Mahatmaji and Maulana Azad.

DIAMOND JUBILEE AND AGA KHAN'S IDEAL

The Aga Khan was then asked as to how he would dispose of the diamonds in which he would be weighed on his Diamond Jubilee. He said: It would entirely go for Ismaili welfare. My gold weighing amount and more than it was worth was used by my agents for Ismaili welfare. It was not quite as useful as I had hoped. This time conferences will be called and then it will gradually evolve a scheme which will I earnestly hope give 18 annas of benefit to the Ismailis for each rupee. That is my ideal.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

The Aga Khan was again asked whether he would make any more efforts while in India to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.

He replied: It is now no use talking of Hindu-Muslim unity or understanding. The coming elections—I believe and I hope as a sincere nationalist—will have only two powerful parties, the Congress, the elder brother, and the League. Then these two political bodies, each representing large geographical areas as well as races, must act as patriotic Asiatics and save not only India but Southern Asia. Neither has anything to gain by keeping up the present game of refusing to meet, discuss and settle.

H. H. Aga Khan addressing a meeting at Hassanabad, Mazagaon on Friday.

RELEASE CAVEESHER FORTHWITH

A.-I. Forward Bloc Urges Govt. To Set Him Free

PATNA, November 30, (A.P.I.): Urging the Release of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, President of the All India Forward Bloc, Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee Vice-President of the All-India Forward Bloc and Pandit Dhanraj Sharma who were released recently in a joint statement say: "How are free and fair elections possible when even such top men of the country are not in the midst of the people? It is really disgusting that such is the state of affairs when Labour is at the helm of power in Great Britain.

The statement adds: "We strongly appeal to our countrymen and particularly the national leadership to assert the patriotic voice of the country and emphatically demanded the immediate release of Sardar Sahib. We also urge the Government of India to release the folly of their vindictive policy and set the valued and beloved Leader of the people of the Punjab and India at liberty forthwith."

WANTED TO VOTE CONGRESS AND DIE!

Heavy Polling In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 1.

Reports received from mofussil centres indicate heavy polling in favour of the Congress candidate, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar for the general seat in the Central Assembly.

In Savadatoi Taluka (Belgaum District), out of 1,013 voters 728 went to poll and 726 are reported to have voted for Congress and only two for the Hindu Mahasabha candidate. In Bailhongal Taluka which has a total number of 921 voters, 730 votes were recorded, 725 being for Congress. In Sirsi Taluka out of 493 voters, :82 voted, all for Congress.

Persons experienced in elections opine that never before was there such heavy and voluntary polling in Karnatak especially in rural areas. At Hangal, a 95-year-old man came and cast his vote for Congress.

While at one centre in Navalgund Taluka an ailing man came tremgling in a cart and said: "Let me vote for the Congress and then die".

Reports received from Alibag say that of the total 4 voters polled, 625 are cast for the Congress.

Evidence On Indian Industries

Tariff Board To Prepare Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): The tariff board will commence taking evidence on the Indian industries seeking protection from the beginning of January, 1946, the A. P. I. learns.

The board has formulated a series of questions as a preliminary to a detailed questionnaire on the subject of protection. The detailed questionnaire will be shortly issued to the industrial and commercial bodies.

The Tariff Board in a press communique, issued today, outlines the thirteen industries which will be taken by the Board for investigation. They are, nonferrous metals including antimony, grinding wheels, caustic sodium sulphite, phosphates and phosphoric acid, butter, colour, rugber manufactures etc.

The Board calls upon firms, associations and persons interested in these industries or dependent upon these industries for their raw materials or semi-manufactured goods, who desire that their views should be considered, to forward their representations to the board not later than December 31. These representations, of which six copies should be submitted by the industries, should be supported by facts and figures:

Any representation that any of these industries may wish to make on grounds of urgency for the purpose of enquiry by the board may be made to the board at an early date in a separate memorandum giving reasons for the same.

Associations and firms interested in the industries outlined above who wish their representation to be considered by the Board may obtain copies of the detailed questionnaire which will be issued at an ealy date, from the secretary on application.

Forward Block Chief Meets Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Nov. 30, (U.P.I.): Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President. A.-I. Forward Bloc (now under ban) had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today in the morning at the latter's residence in Bombay.

The interview lasted for nealy forty minutes when, the "United Press of India" understands, they discussed the question of lifting the ban on the A..I. Forward Bloc and the release of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, former President of the A.-I. Forward Bloc and also the general political situation in the country and the general lines on which the Congress work should be carried on in the country, more especially in C. P. and Berar.

AZAD PLEADS FOR REMOVAL OF PARTY FACTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Addressing a meeting of over two hundred Congress workers at Vindhyachal festerday, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President said, he was receiving reports from different provinces complaining of party factions in the Congress ranks. Such bickering, he said, would result in no good, but would weaken the Congress organisation. Maulana Azad appealed the Congress workers to help him in freeing the organisation from such factions the matter might come up before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, November 30. (API): According to information received here Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Congress President is arriving here on the evening of December 2 from Vindhyachal and will leave for Calcutta by plane the next morning.

Maulana Azad will stay for the night at Anand Bhawan.

"CREATE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION"

Visvesvaraya's Plea

BOMBAY, Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): The creation of "an economic organisation" at the headquarters of the Government of India is suggested by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, as the best means of spreading up industrialisation of the country.

Sir M. Visvesvarayya says "since the Government of India are earnest in the matter of helping the building up of industries, their very first effort in this direction should be to provide themselves with a sound "econonomic organisation" and place it in efficient working order. As there is no one at the headquarters of the Government activity engaged in or concerned with measures of a constructive character to give effect to any of the plans and projects prepared by the planning and development department, the Government should, forthwith, bring into operation a central department of industries and place at its head an independent full-time minister or members of the Central Government.

Yugoslav Reception Held At London Embassy

LONDON, Nov. 30. (U.P.A.): The establishment of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia which was officially proclaimed by the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly, was celebrated with a reception at the Yugoslav Embassy in London to-day at which Soviet Ambassador Fedor Gusev boisterously congratulated the Yugoslav Ambassador.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29, (A. P. I.): The war time restrictions on the painting of merchant ships to suit the requirements of camouflage designs have now been removed.

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MADRAS GOES TO POLLS

Close Contest Between League And Majlis At Calicut

MADRAS, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): After a lapse of 11 years, the voters of Madras from the City Urban Non-Muhammadan Constituency went to the polls to-day to elect their representative to the Central Assembly. Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan (Congress) and Mr. P Balasundaram Mudaliar (Justice Party) are the contesting candidates.

There are 19.170 voters in the city of whom 5.017 are women. There were 40 polling stations, one for each municipal division. Polling commenced at 7 a.m. this morning and the voting was fairly brisk in a number of divisions By mid-day, nearly 40 per cent of voters had exercised their franchise.

There were about 15,000 voters in this constituency at the time of the last general elections held on Nov. 10, 1933, when Mr. S. Satyamurthi was elected by a large majority.

IN CALICUT

CALICUT: Voting for the Central Assembly elections commenced here this morning. It is proceeding briskly in all the eight booths in the city. The Congress candidate, Mr. Karunakara Menon, is said to be topping the polls while the opposition of the Hindu Mahasabha candidate is stated to be only nominal.

There is a keen contest between the Muslim League and the Majlis and the voting is said to be close. The League candidate is Haji Sattar Sait, member, All India Muslim League Working Committee. Purdah ladies were also in evidence in all the booths.

IN BHAGALPUR

BHAGALPUR: Polling for the Central Assembly elections from the Bhagalpur-cum-Santhal-Paraganas Non-Mohammedan Constituency took place to-day. The Congress candidate, Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala, is stated to have polled heavily. The Hindu Mahasagha candidate is Mr. Kailash Behari Lal.

YAMIN KHAN ELECTED

AGRA: Sir Yamin Kha (Muslim League) has been declared elected to the Central Assembly from the Agra Division Mohammadan Rural Constituency. Sir Yamin Khan polled 1,796 votes and Mr. Fakruddin (Nationalist) 458. Eight votes were rejected.

18 MUSLIM LEADERS RELEASED

CHITTAGONG: Eighteen Muslim leaders of the Chittagong district, who were kept in detention for the past three years as security pisoners, recently have been released from different jails. These include one M. L. A. Maulana Moniruzzaman Islamabadi and eleven other Maulanas.

PESHAWAR CONGRESS TO CONTEST 44 SEATS

PESHAWAR Dec. 1: It is understood that out of 50 seats of the Frontier Assembly, the Congress will contest 44 seats. The remaining six seats will be contested by non-Congress Nationalist Muslims against the Muslim League. Out of these 44 the Congress has so far nominated candidates for 38 seats and six more are expected to be nominated by Dec. 10.

The Muslim League on the other hand has nominated candidates for 32 seats out of a total of 38 Muslim seats. The names of the candidates for the remaining seats are expected to be announced on Sunday from Kohat where the Muslim League Selection Board is meeting.

"ECONOMIST'S" ADMISSION

"Peace In Calcutta Through Congress"

LONDON, Dec. 1. (U.P.A.): Commenting on the Calcutta riots, which the "Economist" stated was partly the result of impassioned appeals by the Congress for "revolution and violence", the paper admitted that the rioting was quelled through the Congress leaders' appeals.

On the other hand, the paper pointed out "the Government is far too ready to call in military aid on the slightest excuse".

The "Economist" added that the mere presence of troops was sufficient to stir an angry rebellion and "there is room for a good deal more calm on every side"

WORLD RELATIONS BETTER SINCE 'FRISCO

Mudaliar Says Big Five Think Veto Comes In Way Of Peace

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuter): After a week's deliberations of the United Nations Preparatory Commission Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the chief Indian delegate, today in a special interview with "Reuter" gave his views on the work done and the task ahead.

He said: "The Indian delegation is taking part in the eight committees of the commission which were set up to consider the report made by the Executive Committee. We feel there is a distinct change in the atmosphere since San Francisco, and I would add, for the better.

"Some big powers—permanent members—are now more inclined to rely upon th eUnited Nations rather than solely on the big power concept for solution of the world's most intractable problems. San Francisco spokesmen, who insisted on veto rights of the big powers, are now prepared to concede that the sooner the veto disappears, the better it would be for world peace.

"The work of the Indian delegates as of the other delegations of the middle and smaller powers may be easier now than at San Francisco."

Dealing with problems confronting the commission, Sir Ramaswami said: "In the matter of the General Assembly and its powers, the Indian delegation will press for making the Assembly a real townhall of the world, as it was described, and insure for it full powers of discussion.

PALESTINE QUESTION

"Temporary problems like relief and rehabilitation and the problem of refugees also form part of its work. It is not unlikely that under this last category the Palestine question may come up for consideration if not at the Preparatory Commission then at the General Assembly in January", Si rRamaswami added.

"The question of relationship of the United Nations Organisation with various specialised agencies appears somewhat controversial in a variety of its aspects, but it is bound to be solved if the Economic and Social Council is to function satisfactorily.

"The Trusteeship Council cannot under terms of the United Nations Charter, be brought into existence immediately as no country has declared its intention to place a mandated territory or dependency under charge of such a council. Therefore temporary trusteeship has been suggested pending trusteeship agreements.

Having regard to events in the Far East and elsewhere, the Indian delegation would strongly support formation of such a committee as we hope it will pave the way for solution of some of the complex problems of certain dependent territories and may end that disastrous turn of events.

MAHATMA MEETS BENGAL GOVERNOR

(Continued from Page 11)

coming elections. It was purely to offer what consolation his presence in the midst of the people of Bengal could, to the victims of the famine and to do whatever he could to relieve their distress. Ever since he was released from jail, he was anxious to visit Bengal, but he could not do it owing to illness. Moreover, he did not want to visit Bengal unless he was sure that the authorities would welcome his visit and that no restrictions would be put upon his movements. He was not prepared to submit to any restrictive order on the one hand or, on the other, to offer civil disobedience against such orders under the conditions prevailing in the country.

Even after the way for his visit to Bengal was cleared, continued Mahatma Gandhi, the visit had to be postponed on account of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel requiring nature cure treatment and needing his (Mahatma's) presence by his side. He was very glad that he had been able to come to Bengal after all.

NO POLITICS.

Explaining that he had not come to take part in Bengal politics or in the forthcoming elections, Mahatma Gandhi said that as they all knew, he took very little interest in these things. Where his chief interest lay was too well-known to need any reiteration.

Appealing to the people assembled to contribute their mite to the Harijan Fund, Mahatma Gandhi revealed that in this way he had collected at least two and a half lakhs of rupees for the Harijans since his release. Contribution to the Harijan Fund was a token of their sympathy for the cause of the abolition of untouchability as also the amelioration of the condition of Harijans.

Mahatma Gandhi added that the proceeds of the autograph fees were earmarked for the Harijan cause. Anyone could have his autograph by paying a fee of Rs. 5. There could be no exemption on the ground of poverty because autograph hunting was essentially a rich man's hobby. Anyway there were no poorer pople than the Harijans and no one had the right to cheat Harijans out of the autograph fees which had been mortgaged to them.

LEARNING BENGALI

Mahatma Gandhi began by referring to his attempt as early as 1914 when he was in England, to learn Bengali. He made some progress in it, but he could not keep up his studies. It had been his ambition to speak to the people of Bengal in Bengali so that he might be able to penetrate their hearts. He was sorry he could not do so on present occasion. He was of the opinion that no Indian could call himself a full citizen unless he could speak to the people of the various provinces in their tongues. Failing that it was the duty of every Indian to learn at least Hindustani, which alone could be their 'Rashtrabhasha'.

At five in the evening Mahatma Gandhi came to the prayer lawn near the entrance to the Ashram. About 5,000 persons had gathered on the lawn and as the Mahatma Gandhi took his seat on the dais facing the gathering, marigold flowers were showered on him amidst shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-Jai".

Mahatma Gandhi's camp at Sodepore Ashram is a single floored brick and tiled building among towering coconut trees. Flower pans and garden shrubs surrounded it and a rose garden fills the foreground. It is situated at the Headquarters of the Bengal Khadi Pratistan, in about 40 bighas of land.

GHOSH MEETS MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Shortly after his arrival Mahatma Gandhi held consultations with Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta about his tour programme.

The Ashram was decorated with Congress flags, flowers and foliage. A gate was erected at the crossing of Barrackpore Trunk Road and Sodepore Road.

TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi's Bengal tour programme is still under discussion. It is, however, learnt that he will stay at Sodepore Ashram for about ten days and will then go to Santiniketan on a three days' visit, returning to Sodepore. The Tamluk and Midnapore tour will follow. The later programme is uncertain, but Mahatma Gandhi proposes to visit some of the districts of Bengal and Assam.

Officials of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, including the secretary, Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee, had a brief talk with Mahatma Gandhi soon after his arrival at the Ashram. It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will address a meeting of Congress workers in the first week of January, when his tour will be complete.

CALCUTTA PRESS WELCOME MAHATMA

Leaders Expected To Reach City By To-morrow

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): Nationalist newspapers in Calcutta have united in a chorus of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi this morning, on the occasion of his arrival in the city.

Many of them have issued special supplements to mark the occasion of the Mahatma's visit to Bengal after three years, the last having been a flying visit in 1942 to meet Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek. Streamer headlines on front pages proclaim "Gandhiji Will Be In Our Midst Today."

Among other Congress leaders, the Congress President is expected to return to Calcutta on Monday next from Bindyachal. Meetings of the Congress Working Committee, it is stated, will be held either at his house or at the Sodepur Ashram where Mahatma Gandhi will stay.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalini will also arrive on Monday. The latter is already at Santiniketan, where he is addressing a few meetings. It is learnt that an A. I. C. C. office will be opened during the Working Committee meeting at the residence of the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya are expected in Calcutta on Tuesday next.

The Assam Congress leader, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, has arrived in Calcutta in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board. He will also fix up the programme of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Assam.

DEO 'EN ROUTE' TO CALCUTTA.

POONA: Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Member Congress Working Committee, left Poona for Bombay to-day on his way to Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

PREPARING TO QUIT INDIA

British Army Men And Civilians Feel Their "Day Is Done"

LONDON Dec. 1, (A. P. A.): Many Englishmen especially army people and civilians who have spent half a lifetime in India, talk to-day in a matter-of-fact manner of quitting India because they feel their "day is done."

Colonel F. C. Temple, Calcutta consulting engineer and brother of the late Archbishop of Canterbury writing in the Weekly Review formerly known as G K. Chesterton's Weekly, on "Constitution Making in India" outlines the quitting process and its sequel.

Says Col. Temple: "India is not and probaly will never be a nation. India is not and probably never will be intrinsically united. It has never been unified and it has never united itself Outsiders have ruled it. The English have ruled it far more democratically than it has ever been ruled before.

"But now the English must quit India. They have told the Indians that they intend to do so and will do so."

He asserted India presents "a truly typical eastern paradox" and that actually "far the greatest number of the Indians like the English and have absolute confidence in their justice."

Cabinet Crisis In Egypt

Ministers Threaten To Resign If British Troops Don't Quit Soon

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A.P.A.): Three Egyptian cabinet ministers were reported threatening to resign today unless the British agreed to evacuate their troops immediately.

Makram Bey, Finance Minister, conferred with Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha concerning what he described as "negotiations between Egypt and Britain" after sending a note which reportedly threatened with the resignation of himself, the National Defence Minister and the Supply Minister. Makram Bey has threatened several times to resign over other issues.

PRO-RUSSIANS TO GET IN TEHERAN CABINET

TEHERAN, Dec. 1. (Reuter): Mr. Ebrahim Hakimi, the Persian Prime-Minister, is to address the Majlis (Persian Parliament) tomorrow and give the Government reply to the Soviet note.

Today the Premier asked Ghulam Hussein Eptahaj, Mayor of Teheran, to resign. Mahommoud Nariman, at present Minister of Posts, who is reported to be pro-Russian, has been appointed to the vacancy.

This development was followed by a report that a further Government reshuffle was imminent as an outcome of a suggestion from Russian quarters that at least six prominent Ministers and police officials be changed.

TERAUCHI MEETS MOUNTBATTEN

SAIGON, Dec. 1 (Reuter): Field-Marshal Count Jichi Terauchi, former Japanese Supreme Commander in Southern Asia met Lord Mountbatten today just before the latter took off for Singapore.

Lord Mountbatten in a reply said that from the reports he had received, he knew that Count Terauchi was carrying out the surrender orders expeditiously.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

A thrilling time at Calcutta. Walking exercises. Homage to the dead. Sporting wickets. Batting debacles. Compton's fine contribution. Match stopped again. A glorious victory. Crowd dictates. Limited accommodation. Expectation of a Stadium. The score-boards. Unlucky Vijay. Idols dethroned.

During my fortnight's stay at Calcutta recently I had plenty of thrills. Apart from the excitement in connection with my daughter's wedding, there were the Police firings on peaceful student and other demonstrations in sympathy with the Azad Hind Fouj, the strikes by the municipal and transport workers and last but not the least the sensational cricket at the Eden Gardens. As the first three have no bearing on sport, I shall deal only with the last.

Never the less I must mention that the entire city of Calcutta—nay, the whole province of Bengal—was in a state of great ferment owing to the unwarranted and unprovoked shootings by the police. And this was reflected in every walk of life and activity. But for the tactful handling of the situation by the national leaders, things might have taken an uglier turn.

WALKING EXERCISES

Owing to the general 'hartal' in the city people had to walk long distances to witness the contest between the Australian Services and the East Zone. In fact I had to cover more than a couple of miles on foot to reach the Eden Gardens where the match was being staged. It was no wonder, therefore, that the number of spectators was not large. On reaching the picturesque venue which reminded one very much of the old Gymkhana ground with its shamianas all round during the Quadrangular days, on the third day of the engagement I found that the match had not commenced although half an hour had passed over the scheduled time. I was soon told that the student community had asked through Shri Sarat Chandra Bose for postponement of the game for a couple of minutes in sympathy with those who lost their lives or were injured due to Police firings.

HOMAGE TO THE DEAD

Arriving at the pavilion I heard that the rival captains, Lindsay Hassett and Col. C. K. Nayudu, had sportingly acceded to the request Mr. A. A. Leslie, Acting President of the Cricket Association of Bengal, having no objection to the proposal, he got into touch with the Government House over the 'phone and secured its approval after a long confabulation of 45 minutes.

It was, indeed, a sight to see when Mr. Leslie walked to the pitch with a bell in hand and standing in front of all the players, both Indian and Australian, who had filed up, he signalled for minute's silence. The entire congregation stood up as one man in silent reverence.

SPORTING WICKETS

People then settled down to see East Zone winning the first match against the tourists There was every prospect for it. It may be recalled here that on the first day of the engagement serious debacles had faced the batsmen—so much so that 23 batsmen were dismissed during the day for a paltry total of 267 runs. The Aussies had gathered only 107 in their first venture and lost 3 wickets for 29 in the second. Was it the sporting wicket which was responsible for the massacres? Certainly not. It is true that the Eden Graden pitches are very much unlike our Stadium paradise for batsmen. The earth is on the softer side, so it crumbles sooner and there were spots of grass on it. So the bowlers did receive some help from the pitch.

BATTING DEBACLES

But that does not mean that it was a bowlers' paradise. The batting on the following days amply proves it. All sorts of reasons and causes were offered for the batting failures on both sides. I am however inclined to believe that the pitch in question was over-watered on the previous evening with the result that the batsmen were presented with a sticky wicket on the following day Hassett and Cristophani had made ample events on the second day by putting up 186 for the second wicket, the Australian captain himself contributing a splendid century (125). During these two the visiting batsmen had failed again, which gave the home team an excellent opportunity of lowering the colours of the tourists.

COMPTON'S FINE CONTRIBUTION

On the third day, Denis Compton and Mushtaq Ali joined together to carry their side to the winning post. The Indore player was batting delightfully in his inimitable style, and the English Test player appeared as confident as ever. But a half-hearted hit on the part of Mushtaq saw his downfall when he had reached 58. Much was expected of the Bengal stalwart Nirmal Chatterjee, but he failed to rise to the occasion. 'C. K.' also disappointed his admirers once again.

At this stage another incident took place which gave rise to a good deal of confusion for some time. Some boys grate-crashed into the field carrying National Flags and shouting slogans like "Jai Hind", "Inquilab Zindabad" etc. Some of them invaded the pitch and stopped the play, while others went about asking the spectators to vacate the stands and go away.

MATCH STOPPED AGAIN

Naturally this upset and even enraged the European spectators a good deal. I had a few of them near me who declaimed the invaders in no soft terms. "No more of these dictations", they said in one voice "Better cancel the remaining matches and pack the tourists home straightway." Fortunately Pankaj Gupta, Hon. Secretary of the C. A. B. know their leader personally. On his explaining the situation to the latter, they went away after hoisting a flag on one of the stands.

After this the match was continued peacefully. But the interest in the battle was heightened considerably due to the fact that two more wickets fell quickly after lunch and one of them was Compton's. Denis had played a magnificent innings for his 101 and it was mainly due to his heroic efforts that the home team was able to attain a winning position.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

With him gone, 'C.K.'s' hope and confidence began to stake. I was sitting with him in front of the pavilion at the time. Seven wickets down and how many runs to make he inquired anxiously. '43', I said. One more wicket fell 12 runs later. This was Phalsalkar's. Heaven alone knows why he was included at all! He was an all-round failure. As long as C. S. was in the field the Colonel was full of optimism. The younger Nayudu had cracked his bat with some hefty hits. His brother sent him another which he did not like. Then he selected one for himself. Thereupon C. K. remarked "Pity we cannot get good bats these days!"

Ultimately Bhau Saheb Nimbalkar with the assistance of Parthasarathy succeeded in collecting the requisite number of runs to win the match. The C. K was all smiles—happy at the thought that at the end of his glorious career he had succeeded in inflicting a defeat on a foreign team and it was their first defeat too.

CROWD DICTATES!

After the crowd had finished their congratulations to C. K. and his mates they turned their attention to Duleep and Homi Contractor whom they come to know as all-India selectors. There were shouts for the inclusion of Mushtaq in the second test. It was evident that this player had become a great favourite with the Calcutta fans. They threatened to stop the match if Mushtaq was not included in the Indian XI. Anyway, the Indore player got his place after the selectors were satisfied that he had good reasons for his absence from the first Test in Bombay. Not only that he has secured his berth for the final Test too although his performance in the second was far from spectacular

LIMITED ACCOMMODATION

Now for the Test. There was a record crowd present which was comforted at about 25,000. The figure might have risen much higher, if there was more accommodation anywhere. As it was, people had actually encroached on the marked ground itself. A fair number of ladies were signalling in the sun The gates were closed none too early. As there was no fencing or barricade round the ground, nor 'Cops' posted at strategic points, people walked in front of the sight screens time and again thereby stopping the play frequently. Outside the enclosed area too, the rush was very great especially during the intervals. The close proximity of the restaurants and tea-stalls made movements almost impossible without a crush. In this women suffered equally with men.

EXPECTATION OF A STADIUM

In this connection I was having a chat with M. Dutt Roy, Hon. Secretary of the A.I.F.F. in which a Police Officer, a Deputy Commissioner to boot, joined. Both of them agreed that we were far advanced in Bombay in respect of stadiums and stands. Calcutta's crying need is a big stadium, they submitted. I was told that a suitable plot is available and the money would be forthcoming too if no grandiose scheme is sponsored. What is necessary is that an influential and active body should be formed as early as possible to work out the scheme. I hope they will attain their object at an early date.

THE SCORE-BOARDS

There is another drawback which I must mention. With a score-board at one end—in fact more informative than the ones we put up at the Stadium—they have two others which can be hardly seen. They do not give all the details either. For instance, the numbers of the bowlers are not given at all. Such boards are useless. I expect these defects to be remedied too promptly.

UNLUCKY VIJAY

Turning to the game itself, Vijay Merchant won the toss luckily but lost his wicket unluckily. If Vinoo Mankad was wide-awake, he would have reached the other end too without any risk to himself. There was nothing brilliant in Williams fielding which made Vijay run out It was rank bad team-work. Unless we improve this department in a large measure, we are bound to meet with sad episodes every now and then. I am glad to notice that Vijay has gained sufficient confidence in himself to open the innings. Had he not lost his wicket in the manner he did, the match might have told a different tale.

IDOLS DETHRONED

It is a good thing in view of the coming tour to England next year that some of our idols have been thrown from their pedestals on the solid earth. They will have realised by now that centuries cannot be had for the asking nor big bags of wickets captured at will. Need I mention here that the visitors do not place much importance on any other match but the Tests. Let us take note of the fact that they have carried away the honours in both of them, though technically the fights were drawn. The absence of express bowlers makes the task of the slow spinners rather difficult, which is further aggravated by weak fielding. The need of a class wicket-keeper is also great. Parthasarathy has shown himself to be the best of the lot, but still far from the high mark By giving Maka a chance at Madras, perhaps the Selectors want to make a comparative study of his abilities against foreign teams. Let us wait and see how he fares there.

Sarat Appeals For Release Of Arrested Students

Says He Has Evidence That Some Police Officers Were Involved In Conspiracy

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): In a letter to the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has asked that all persons arrested on Wednesday and Thursday last week in connection with the Calcutta disturbances, including students and workers, should be forthwith released. He also adds that those who resorted to lathi charges and firing should be suitably dealt with by the Government.

"I have also some evidence that some police officers were in the conspiracy themselves, but I shall say no more at this stage. When I have completed collecting my evidence, I may have to inform you and the general public also."

The question of the appointment of a non-official enquiry committee into the incidents Mr. Bose concludes, is a matter for the Congress organisation in Bengal to take up.

SARAT APPEALS TO MAHASABHA TO JOIN CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1, (A.P.I.): Addressing a public meeting at Barnagore last night, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said that the enthusiasm he had seen among the people for the Congress left no doubt in his mind about the results of the forthcoming elections.

"There is time yet," he said, "and I would request the Hindu Mahasabha leaders even at this stage to withdraw the candidates they have set up against the Congress nominees."

By their deeds the Mahasabha were trying to bring about disruption amongst the Hindus, but of course they would not be able to do that. If the Hindu Mahasabha had any grievance against the Congress, they should let the Congress know it. He asked Hindu Mahasabha leaders to "leave their communal organisation and join the Congress."

Members of the Royal Indian Air Force giving their contribution to the I. N. A. Relief Fund at Andheri.

MODERN TRENDS IN LITERATURE

'Indian writers think rather than feel in English',

Says

Herman Ould

(in an interview with H. S. Dalal)

HERMAN OULD

"Modern English poetry is becoming more personal and direct, but some poets still tend to be obscure," declared Mr. Herman Ould, the English Critic and General Secretary of the World. P.E.N. in an interview the other day. Mr. Ould came to India to attend the recent P.E.N. Conference in Jaipore and was in Bombay last week.

There has now been a tendency to break away from the school of T. S. Eliot as expressed in the 'Waste Land,' Eliot is much less very obscure in 'Four Quartets', but at the same time, he is not easy. Comparatively, after the 'Waste Land' he is not so allusive. 'Murder in the Cathedral' made Eliot a popular writer. But it was probably because of the religious rather than the poetic merits of the work

The young poets who appeared after the First World War, W. H. Auden, Stephen Spender, and C. Day Lewis tended to be political in the beginning, though now they are less concerned with politics. But, all these poets, including Dylan Thomas, Sidney Keyes and Alun Lewis, if they are not obscure, they are certainly difficult.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE

Shifting from poetry to drama, perhaps his favourite subject, Mr. Ould said that, during the war, English theatre proved a success from the commercial point of view. But it showed no great development from the literary point of view. In this period of chaos, Noel Coward, Emmlyn Williams and Terence Rattigan were very successful. These authors have, of course, been successful, but they have not added much to literature.

On the other hand, J. B. Priestly is a prolific and competent playwright. He strikes out new lines both from the point of view of technique and theme. A new spirit has been infused in the life blood of the English theatre after 1914, and I have great hopes that a similar rebirth might occur after the present crises. A fine instrument is there, and it is for the people and first-class dramatists to handle it. To speak about Shaw, his place in English Literature and especially in English drama, it is not exaggerating to say that he is a kind of a classic now. During this war, Sheridan, Congreve and Oscar Wilde have been revived successfully; but this is not creative.

NO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

People talk of the European influences on English drama. But to tell the truth, there is practically no outside influence now. On the contrary, English writers have been developing their art on their own lines. It is essential in this connection to consider the new school of painting that has come into existence during this war. Henry Moore, Graham Sutherland, Michael Ayrton and John Piper are some of the representative artists of this school, and their artistic development is certainly praiseworthy. Much of it had its birth in the London blitz. Their art is fantastic and it pictorializes the blitz that London suffered from.

This art is at once colourful and emotional it is almost tragic. It has its birth in the greatest tragedy that the world ever saw. How can you have any other expression either in art or literature? It cannot but be tragic. There is a wave of pessimism all over the globe. There is a sense of insecurity. Many people seem to have lost their belief in the fundamental values of life and no one can imagine where will this chaos end. The very bases of life have been shattered.

THE NEW NOVELISTS

Turning from drama to Novel, Virginia Woolf has had a considerable influence on the technique of the English novel But, D. H. Lawrence's influence has greatly declined. The novel today, deals less with objective realities It deals with personal emotions and personal problems. Proust and Franz Kajka continue to exert their influence in this direction. To mention Aldous Huxley, his prose is lucid and persuasive. He is much read in England and English writers in America seem to have been influenced by him.

Among the new novelists, Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh should be mentioned. E. M. Forster, enjoys a peculiar position. He is still greatly respected and looked up to by our young writers for his integrity and tolerance which are remarkable.

INDIAN WRITERS

To mention the Indian writers in England, Mulk Raj Anand has secured a definite place. He has gained a large audience; but Ahmed Ali's 'Twilight in Delhi' has proved only highbrow success. What little I know of Indian poets writing in English, they seem to me to be too derivative, and they think rather than feel in English. But perhaps the time will come when Indian poetry like Irish poetry will develop an individual flavour of its own I appreciate Shri Aurobindo's poetry.

To pass some general remarks to conclude. there was a tendency towards proletarian literature after the last war, but that stage is passing. At present psychological reactions seem to be dominating English literature. Writers are today chiefly concerned with human psychology and the problems of the mind. They are probing the human soul Analysis of mind and soul has thus engaged their attention. They are more concerned with spiritual and mental processes rather than anything else. They look within and not without.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE

Again, I have heard people speaking of Russian influences on English literature. Especially of the influences of Soviet Russia. But I have seen little of it. English literature has been hardly influenced by the literary products of the U.S.S.R. Perhaps modern French literature influences us slightly today and may continue to do so. Can it be said that English literature has never been directly influenced by foreign literature? It has, of course, always been susceptible to outside influences, but has never adopted them strictly. It has always selected and rejected. And whatever it has selected it has adopted in its own independent way. It has moulded it according to its own special characteristics. Broadly speaking, English literature has grown from its own roots.

(Both the portrait-studies on this page are by Mukul Dey and the originals are available at New Book Company, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

E. M. FORSTER

Forster Pleads For The Starving Indian Author

CHRONICLE EXCLUSIVE

E. M. Forster, the celebrated English novelist, has given the following message to Indian writers:

"I have for a long time been interested in Indian writers, and have welcomed the publication in England of novels by Ahmed Ali, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao, R. K. Narayan, J. Vijaya Tunga, and others.

Now, I have come to India and have the advantage of meeting many of my Indian Colleagues in person, and of hearing from them what they are producing in their own vernaculars. I am much impressed by the volume and the variety of their work.

But one thing distresses me, and that is the insufficiency of the payments which as a rule they receive. I hope that in the future they may be able to form some sort of Authors' Organisation, and procure better terms.

An author's work may be spiritual, but he himself is of flesh and blood, and he has to live.

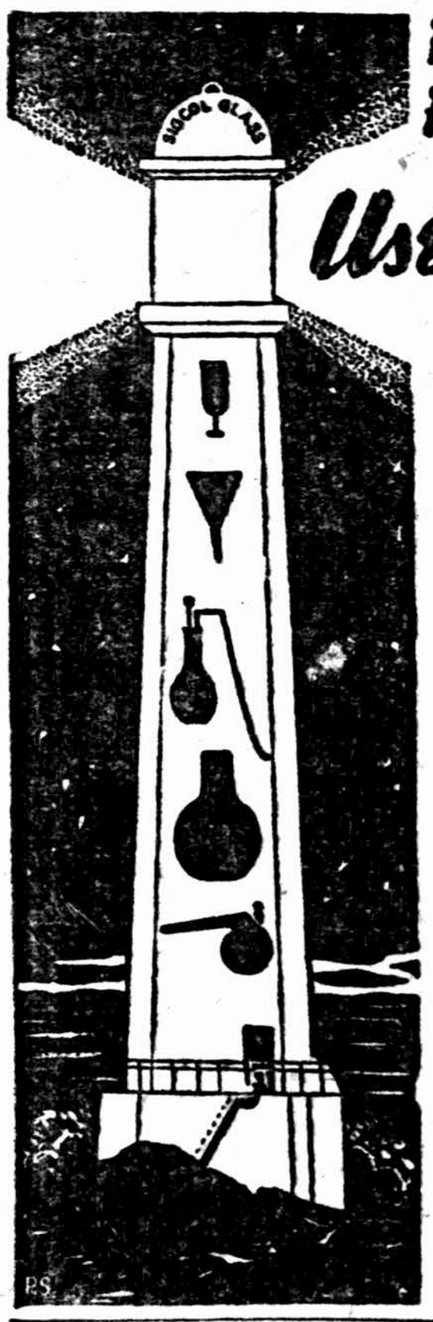
He had persisted in calling on her, even though she had warned him of her father's decided opposition to boy friends. But the young man was getting desperate, and on this particular evening he had his plans cut and dried for an elopement.

Suddenly the door opened, and the room was flooded with light. The young couple turned and faced a flowering parent.

"Who are you?" he asked the young man through clenched teeth.

The latter gulped and turned pale.

"I'm her brother!" he blurted out at last.



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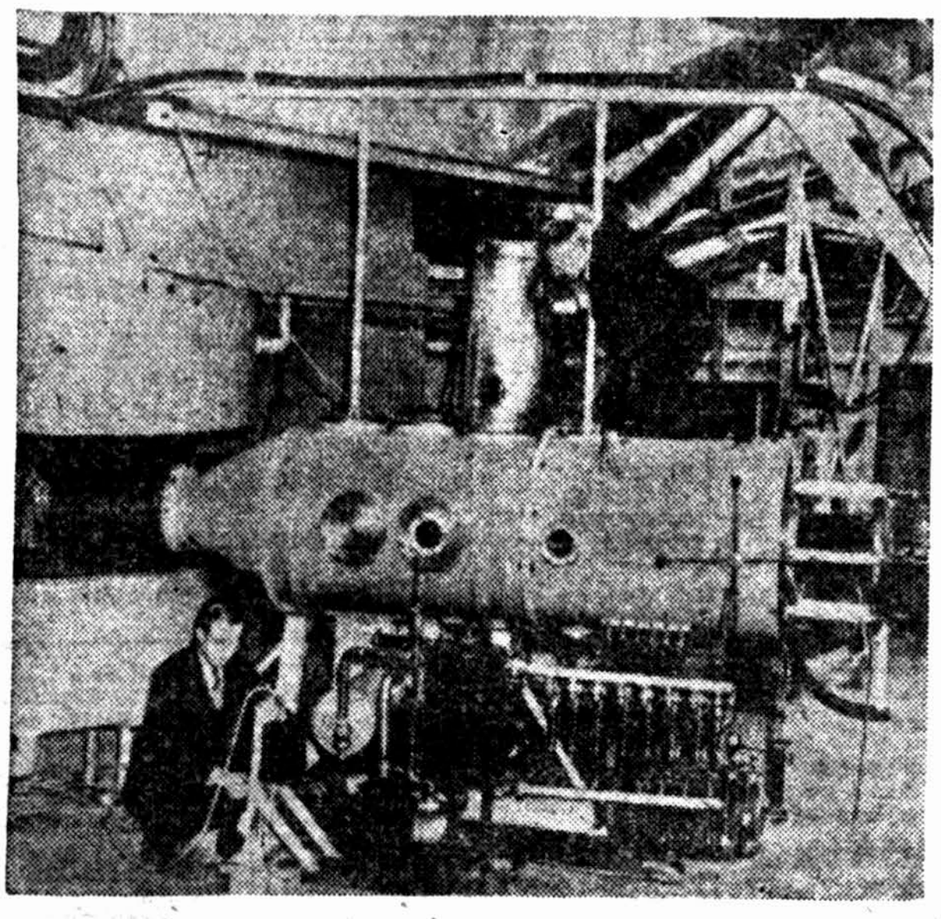
Science In The News

ATOM SPLITTERS



The American cyclotron, the largest in the world used by Dr. E. O. Lawrence at California University to induce artificial radio activity.

X-Ray Treatment Of Cotton Seed

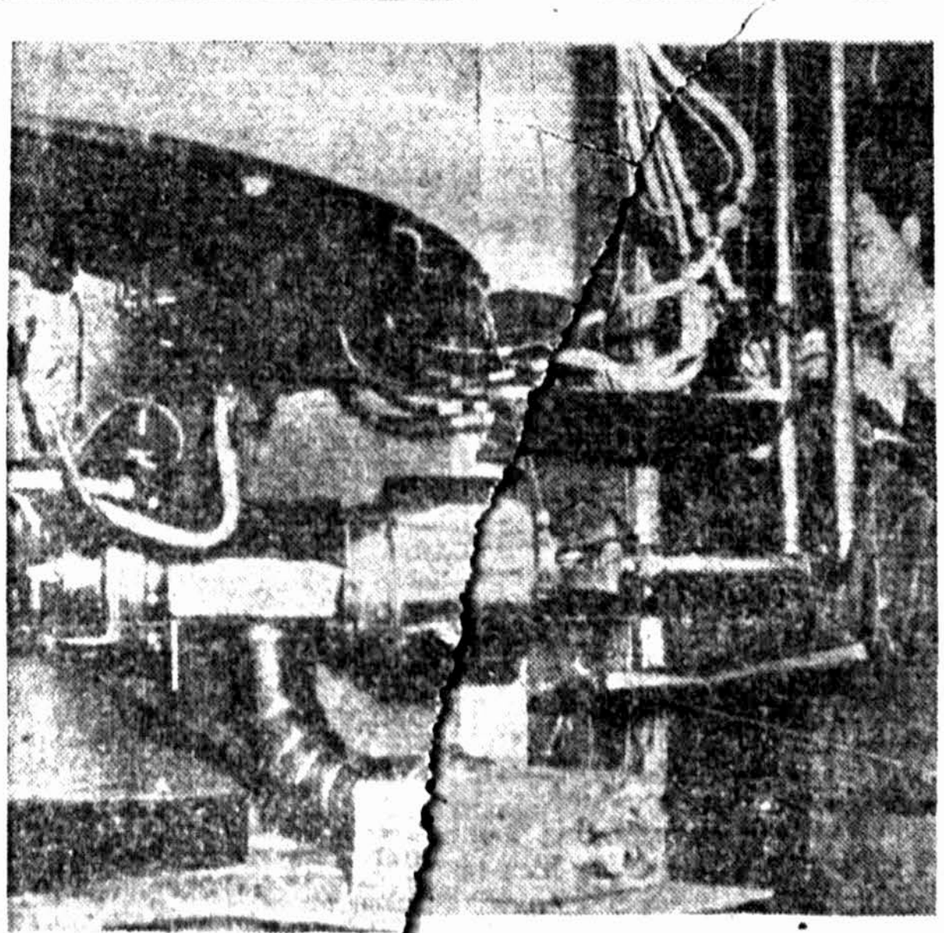
Cotton seed treated with X-rays has been found superior to untreated seed of the same variety. A new variety has been developed and large scale field trials during the last two years have confirmed its uniform superiority over the control. It has also a greater fibre length and has proved prolific, in that its yield is either the same or in some years better than the control but never less.

Experiments carried out at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, showed that variability for ginning percentage was much greater in the treated progenies than in the control and it was possible to select from among the treated seeds individuals having a higher ginning percentage The behaviour of these selected progenies has been consistent from year to year.

Improvement Of Cotton

A method has been found to prevent the defoliation of the Mungari cotton to which it is usually subjected at seedling stage by the red hairy caterpillar. The wave of incidence starts soon after the emergence of cotton seedlings in July and heaviest depopulation lasts just under a week. Experiments with different trap crops conducted in the breeding plots at Adoni revealed that intercropping with cucumber helped to reduce the damaged considerably owing to the distinct preference shown by the gregarious caterpillars to cucumber seedlings.

With this apparatus, Prof. Cockroft and Dr. Walton split the Lithium atom in 1932



Prof. Cockroft's cyclotron at Cambridge, which is used to accelerate the particles used in bombarding, the nuclei of atoms.

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OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Why is it that boys and girls should play?—asks Brother Dharam Vir (?) And goes on: Of course grown up people do not like to have their windows broken; but still it is right and natural for children to play. What we call mere play and worst at that, as waste of time, is now considered by the wise people to be part of the necessary education of a child, if it is to reach the best possible in health of mind and body. The play is really an essential part of a child's education.

It is a great pity that though a mother may be seen teaching her children to play, for she knows how important it is for them to become skilful, yet many a child in one land has no place to play but the streets, should we not then have large playgrounds and parks for our children's play? Perhaps there are a few of these here and there in the cities, but what about the villages? Let us hope that before long our children will be able to have happy play time everywhere.

★ ★ ★

Writing on "Life at School", Brother Atta Mohamed (15 years), Karachi, says:—

I am studying in a High School at present. School-life is really strange. One can have a lot of experience there. No doubt, the Primary School teachers were harder than those who teach us in Secondary Schools. We were, indeed, afraid of them very much.

The life in Secondary Schools is much different from that in Primary Schools. We were educated in Primary Schools free, but here, in Secondary Schools, we have to pay fees. Of course, in Secondary Schools, the teachers seem to be kinder than those in Primary Schools. However, sometimes, even they do not "spare the rod" because they may be thinking that is the way to save the child from being spoiled.

In schools we acquire a great deal of knowledge about different countries and their inhabitants, the birds and the animals, and about the nature and its manifold secrets. Besides, we are taught how to "be men" when we grow up, and how to manage our "life". It is a boon to be in a school—only I wish I could enjoy it more and more.....

★ ★ ★

Brother Rabindra Sabnis (? years), Murud, Janjira, has sent the following story of King Sibi:—

By far the best of monarchs that wielded sway over the Nishada country was King Sibi, who was the type of virtue, a well-wisher of his subjects. He would even forgo his life to protect the refugee.

One day, the Gandharvas began praising his talents and virtuous qualities at the court of their King Devendra, who heard them and coming to a resolve to put them to test, assumed the form of a hawk and called upon his friend 'Agni' to take the form of a dove. The hawk then persuing the dove, reached the earth.

The dove came to King 'Sibi' and said:—"O King! there comes a hawk to put an end to me and make its prey. Protect me." So saying he took refuge. Not long after, the hawk approached the King and said:—'It is unfair of you to protect my prey, for that will lead to my certain death. Refrain, therefore, from protecting the dove." To which the King replied that he would give the dove's weight of flesh from his body instead of the dove itself. The hawk consented to the proposal.

The King, thereupon brought scales, put the dove on one pan and his flesh on the other and seeing that even a great quantity of his flesh did not equally balance the dove's, the King himself sat in one of the pans, when the scales were rendered equal.

Preparing Meals For You
(Photo by Sheila Behn).

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Come-Alive Characters

"Because", explained the Touring Trunk,
"My key is apt to stray;
I tie him to a bit of string,
For that's the safest way.
Then when unpacking time arrives
He's there upon the spot.
All ready to release my lid—
But otherwise he's not!

Thereupon, the hawk and the dove thought very highly of the King, assumed their own forms, stood before the King, praised him, conferred certain boons on him and went to their respective abodes.

★ ★ ★

The following autobiographical sketch of "Mohan—The Bull" has been sent by Brother Shyamsunder Benegal (11 years), Trimulgherry, Deccan:—

I am little grey bull. My name is Mohan. Just when I was born my Mother said to me that I must be very careful when playing, and must not run out of the farm lest our master should get annoyed.

Some days after, when I was a little grown, I forgot what my mother had said. So that day I ran away from the farm. I thought that it would be very nice outside the farm.

As I was going I saw a kind of a whitish thing. My mother said that it was called a duck. It made a very queer noise. I was very afraid of it. Then I went to the other side of the market. There I saw many men, and many shops too.

In the glass window of a shop I saw a bull like myself. Previously I had a notion that I was the only beautiful bull in the town so I butted with all my might. But, lo! it was only my own image. And I got very much hurt.

The shopkeeper seeing this gave me a good beating. Just then my master came and took me to the farm. From that day I learnt not to run out of the farm. And my master also tied a big rope to my neck.

Now I am grown up, but still I remember that awful day!

★ ★ ★

Brother Basuvoraj S. Gojji (? years), Bijapur, has written the following humorous storeyette:—

Brother Kavivarrai H. Desai of Baroda is a great enthusiast of the Balkan-Ji-Bari since his very young days.

Satish and Seenu went to a photographer's studio one day. Satish asked the photo-artist if he had completed the enlargement of his photograph. He told him that he had not done it, and the photograph still required finishing.

Seenu asked Satish what he meant by "enlargement". Satish explained to him that it was just making the photograph of a bigger size from a smaller one.

Then Seenu questioned him if the photographer could enlarge a one-rupee note to a ten rupee note. Satish laughed at this, and replied that if he could do so, all people would run to him to get rich quickly.

★ ★ ★

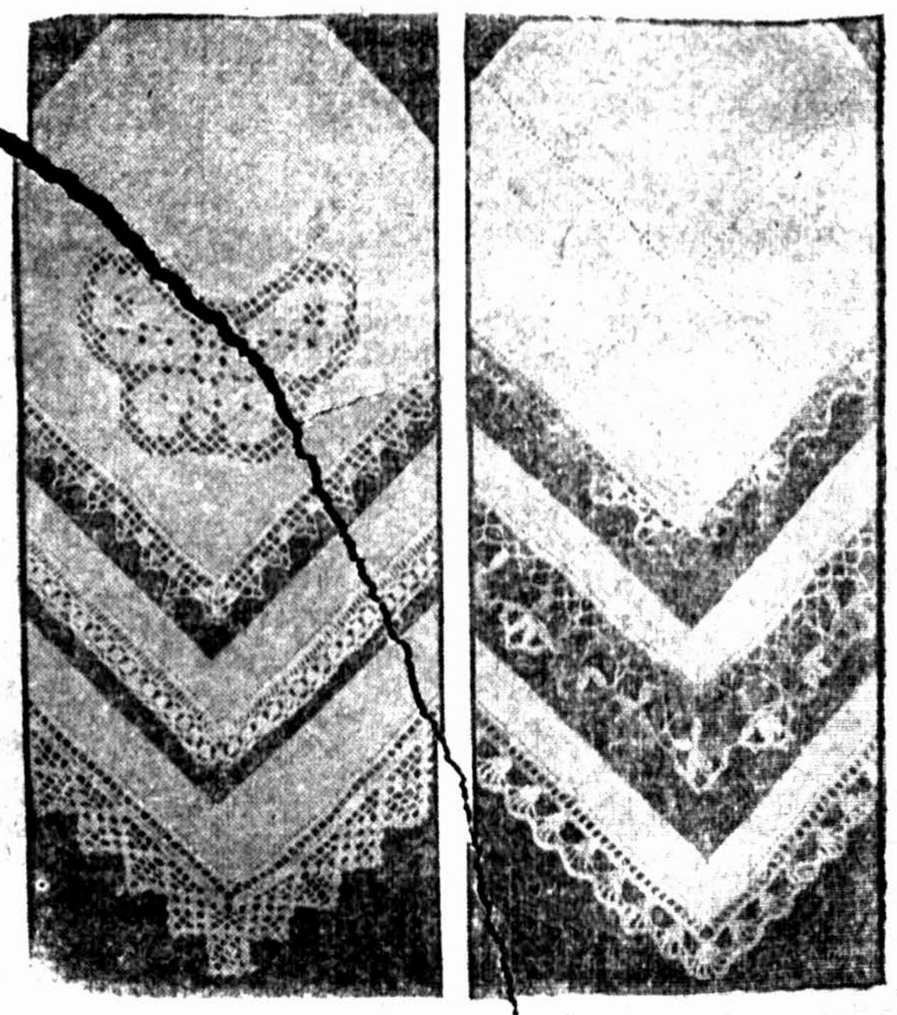
Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an educational films show. Ghatkopar Balkan ji-Bari boys and girls visited the Science Exhibition organised by the Royal Institute of Science, and enjoyed the various exhibits and demonstrations to their hearts' content.

Boys and girls throughout India have formed a great Brotherhood. Do you wish to know about it and to join it? Then, immediately send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will feel proud to be one of the Balkan-ji-Bari!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Handkerchiefs With Edgings



Handkerchiefs with hand-made edgings are perfect for Christmas gifts. The women who find little spare time to do any kind of hand work will welcome the idea of these attractive crocheted edgings. The butterfly insertion is interesting and new. You will discover other things on which you will want a touch of narrow lace. There are six different designs plus the butterfly insertion.

A parade of women on Fifth Avenue, in New York City demanding the right to vote on equal terms with men. A picture taken in the early 1900.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA

This year, 1945, after only 25 years of enfranchisement, American women have reached their greatest participation in government to date—with Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College included among the U. S. delegates at the San Francisco world security conference, Frances Perkins who until May 23 served in the Presidential Cabinet as Secretary of Labour, and nine women in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile throughout the nation thousands of women are holding official or semi-official positions in municipal, state or federal government, and it has been estimated that more than half of last year's total Presidential vote was cast by women.

Power Hunt

This political power—with its related benefits in social and economic reform laws—was won by women themselves during a struggle which began as far back as 1647 when Mistress Margaret Bront, an heir of Lord Calvert, unsuccessfully demanded a "place and a voice" in the affairs of Maryland. Records show that women property owners sometimes voted in the Virginia Colony, and in Massachusetts from 1691 to 1780 under the Old Province Charter, they were the exceptions. The question of woman suffrage was already being discussed when the American revolution broke with its cry, "no taxation without representation." Abigail Adams wrote her husband, John Adams (later second President of the United States) while he was at the Continental Congress, that unless the new constitution granted women greater civil rights" . . . . we are determined to foment a rebellion and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any law in which we have no voice or representation." Thomas Paine, staunch advocate of human rights advocated including women's suffrage in the constitution—but the framers dodged the controversial issue by leaving the matter to the jurisdiction of the several states. New Jersey permitted women to vote until 1807, when they were disenfranchised.

In those early days the issue was kept alive chiefly by women land owners and intellectuals—for America was an agricultural country with most of its population scattered among semi-isolated farms, communications were poor, families were large and women had few opportunities for the interchange of ideas. It was not until the 19th century, when such inventions as Howe's sewing machine (1846) brought women and children from homes and farms into crowded factories, demonstrating the need for legislation to safeguard their welfare, that a large number of women took up the battle for the vote.

Woman v. Man Lawsuit

The first articulate advocate of the cause was Ernestine Rose, daughter of a Polish rabbi, who lectured in the United States on the science of government. Other leaders of early days were Elizabeth Stanton, Paulina Davis and Lucretia Mott. Margaret Fuller gave impetus to the movement by publication of "The Great Lawsuit, Man vs Woman", and "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" in 1840 and 1845 respectively.

But it was the fate of the equal rights *question to be linked with other* and larger issues. Now it became involved in the anti-slavery question during which all human rights were discussed and a controversy developed which finally led the nation into civil war. Many of the men who finally brought about abolition of slavery also sponsored women's suffrage, and the question was carried to the world's anti-slavery convention in London 1840—though the eight women delegates from the United States were refused recognition.

Elizabeth Stanton's ideas were much influenced by Lucretia Mott, a member of the Quaker Sect, or Society of Friends, which had always considered the sexes equal. It was during an annual Quaker meeting at Waterloo, New York, that Mrs. Stanton and a small group of women planned a public convention for the discussion of women's rights, and also prepared a "Declaration of Sentiments", patterned after the American Declaration of Independence, which contained almost every political and economic freedom women enjoy today.

The convention met at Seneca Falls, New York, in July, 1848, where the Declaration and pertinent resolutions were discussed and adopted. Public interest was so great that the body moved to the larger city of Rochester—and there newspapers carried full accounts of its proceedings while violent opposition burst forth from the press, the lecture platform and many churches. As Thomas Jefferson had opposed women's suffrage on the ground that the mingling of sexes at the polling places would be "immoral" so now the opposition adopted the slogan: "Woman's place is in the home", overlooking the thousands of women who were forced to earn their livelihood under unhealthy conditions and economic handicaps.

But the convention was a success, for in that same year women won their first political victory—New York State amended its common law to permit a wife to hold property

Elusive Franchise

Thereafter the main struggle was concentrated on winning the franchise, first and unsuccessfully through national legislation, and eventually through a state-by-state campaign. In 1841 Elizabeth Stanton met another strong woman intellectual who was devoted to the cause—Susan B Anthony—and they formed a friendship and partnership which endured for 50 years and became the core of the whole vital struggle. In 1890 they merged a national women's suffrage movement, which they had organized in New York, with a similar organization formed by the feminist Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, author and reformer, into the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Stanton as President. Representatives of this organization, known as "Suffragists", contrived to obtain hearings before every committee of Congress from 1869 until their final victory in 1919.

Among the leaders of that period were Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman physician; Antoinette L. Brown, the first woman minister; Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of the anti-slavery novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Clara Barton, a founder of the Red Cross Society; Frances E. Williard, temperance reformer; Jane Addams, a noted social worker, and Carrie Chapman Catt. A colourful figure, now almost forgotten, was Victoria C. Woodhull, who contrived to have herself nominated for President of the United States in 1872 by the Equal Rights Party—an organization demanding the same rights for all women regardless of colour. After a vigorous campaign, during which she pleaded for women's suffrage before the House of Representatives, she herself was denied the right to vote.

Changed Tactics

The Suffragists now abandoned efforts to obtain national legislation, recognizing that their cause would be best served if tried out first in the states. Working always through existing political parties, they conducted 56 strenuous campaigns—lobbying in state, legislatures, enlisting women's organizations and church groups behind their efforts, and even speaking on street corners and parading with banners that demanded "Votes for Women!" while street urchins taunted them.

Finally in 1869, the Territory of Wyoming in the West granted women's suffrage, followed by the territory of Utah in 1870. When Wyom-

(Continued on Page 25)

Let us talk it over —

India seems to be particularly lucky in getting from abroad "goodwill missions" some of whom even make her their adopted country!

Among such were the British University Women who landed in this city at the fag-end of the last century. They were shrewd not to take upon themselves teaching in schools or serving in hospitals. They just wanted to stay among Indians and be useful.

Their social work after sometime attracted many Indian Women and soon there sprang up the University Settlement (a hostel for women) which was considered very 'posh' by our women under-graduates a decade ago.

Somehow its anglicised atmosphere and the hushed air about it appeared too dull and I could not but wonder if it is entirely free from the "missionary" touch though it must be admitted that the Settlement housed many colleges girls when none of Bombay's colleges had a hostel for them.

But now this anomaly has disappeared and there is no need for more British University Women to come here on a similar mission. We would rather appreciate if they stayed 'at home' and helped hundreds of our boys and girls going out to England and spared them the insults heaped upon by people too conscious of the white colour of their skin.

That will be doing a great service to this country as well as to their own. Isn't this a worthy effort sisters, to be undertaken by your Golden Jubilee Fund which was launched in London last week?

* * *

There is a remarkable concord in the numerous resolutions passed by the various provincial branches of the All-India Women's Conference and that gives a direct lie to the cynic who has said "No two women will agree on one point."

In their zealous demand for the freedom of the press, independence as India's birth-right, better working and living conditions for labour, compulsory primary education etc. the women do not lose sight of grave problems of international importance such as the freedom struggle in Indo-China and Indonesia.

And perhaps that's why their silence on vitally important domestic issues like the racial complex-ridden working of the Women's Auxiliary Corps India is all the more baffling!

Or does this mean that while disproving one charge we are unwittingly making ourselves a target of another? Are we losing a sense of proportion?

* * *

The importance of Charkha as means of livelihood for the poor villagers seems to have come as a revelation to Lady Dow—and its open avowal by Her Excellency will be no less than a divine dispensation to the Society ladies of Sindh. The Charka has been raised overnight to the status of a "presentation article".

This cataclysm has stricken panic in the hearts of the villagers who fear its repurcussions upon Charka prices!!! They are said to have appealed to Her Excellency to do them a parting good turn by withdrawing her whole statement.....

—Leela.

Time Savers

The housewife is the most pressed for time and in her hurry sometimes she makes a mess of trifles and causes unnecessary irritation to herself! Here are a few time savers which can be easily kept in mind

Cleaning jars or bottles is always a headache especially when it comes to getting rid of the smell before you want to keep pickles or jams in them. Fill the jar with dry loose soil from the garden, fix the lid and leave for a day. Then wash well with soap and water, dry it. Put a bit of camphor on cinders and hold the jar so that the smoke gets in. Leave open for sometime.

Small bottles may be kept in lime-water for a day or two. Afterwards wash with water and they will be so clean as if they were never used before.

To remove an obstinate glass stopper put a few drops of oil around it, hold neck of the bottle on flame, give gentle hammering to the stopper with the knife handle and you will have done with your job

To fit in a loose cork to a bottle first put it in liquid paraffin for a few minutes Then clean it with a piece of rag and put on to the bottle.

Sleeping Draught

"ETNA MESSAGES AND OTHER STORIES." By Sidney Ralli. Published by Hind Kitabs Bombay Price Rs. 3-12-0

There are 28 stories in this book. Some of them, it is stated, have already appeared in various Sunday papers in India. With an admirable impartiality the author has given a story each to most of the towns in India and when these failed she has given (regretfully I hope) a story each to Abyssinia., Albania and the Etna in Sicily

The heroes are the British Subalterns, Anglo-Indian Policemen and the like moving in the exalted society of the cantonment, out on a picnic, spree, shikari and what not.

There is also a leavening of ghost experiences and some spy hunts too.

Indians, they never come into this magic land of Anglo-India, but as a bearer, Mali, or some uncouth villager or a scheming wretch of a politician

The conversation pieces are dull and vacuous and pay unconscious tribute to the author's sense of realism. And the thoughts are so vivid and wonderful too. For example take this lyrical transcript from the story "A Shaft of Moonlight" Her impassioned lover had just poured, the tale of his passion into Mary's ears and asked her to marry him. See what does she do?

". . . Now she dropped her eyes and studied Ronnie's foot in its Wellington boot tightly strapped mess overalls, as it rested on the seat beside her. Somehow it seemed to stand for all the Ronnie was, all that she loved in him. . . ."

One does not know whether to laugh or to cry.

There are other prize howlers too. Turn to the story of the 'Box' or a tale of Abyssinia. The ingenius plot of this story hinges on a B.O.R. transporting his contraband, mulato flame in a wooden casket. The box was opened and, "she was found nearly suffocated, though having lain exposed to the sun, as the train jolted across the desert.

But why continue this autopsy? Why tear the veils surrounding these skilful sagas of the Anglo-Indian dreamland. Indeed the stories are not without their points and may be the very things to survive the scrutiny of the dragons in the Editorial Sanctums of Anglo-Indian Journals.

But in book form? for an Indian public?—excuse me—no.

N. M. R.

OFF THE MAIN TRACK. BY DR. SURENDRANATH SEN 1944.

Dr. Surendranath Sen is a well-known historian. His main work relates to the Maratha period. But he is also a keen student of some of the minor incidents, episodes and personalities of historical importance In the eleven papers which are collected in this small volume he has touched some minor points which are primarily of a descriptive nature There are no attempts at their interpretation or interrelation in the perspective of Indian history They were too small to influence the course of Indian history But they illustrate primarily the character of 18th century politics. The articles on Lord Cornwallis and Slave Trade in Bengal, Velu Tampi's Rebellion. General Ventura's Jahagir and Cannanore Incident are interesting to read Lord Cornwallis's ideas on slave trade are very striking and advanced A note on Major Polier's Resignation is also very interesting, as it shows the suspicion of the E. I. Co. about foreigners employed in India These are studies in by-lanes of history

S. V. P.

An Essay In Human Engineering

"UTILIZATION OF INDIA'S MAN--POWER

By P. S. Naidu, M.A.—Pamphlet No. 1 of the Economic Problems of India Series.—The Oriental Publishing Company, Bombay—Price Rs. 2/-

The author of this booklet has attempted a vigorous plea for a regular psychological survey of India's labour power and the practical application of its results in the organisation and working of industries, as an essential condition of the successful development of a planned economy for the country. According to him, there is considerable misdirection and wastage of human energy when men are indiscriminately put to jobs for which they are not psychologically fitted and finds fault with the leaders of Soviet Russia for their utter neglect of this vital factor. The various Indian plans of economic reconstruction, in the author's view, are seriously defective in that "they display a total lack of understanding of the psychological forces which should be harnessed in the mobilisation of Indian man-power." He, therefore, suggests an elaborate scheme for intelligence tests for children, school and college boys and adult workers, with a view to the placing of the right men in the right jobs and to the consequent enhancing of the economic efficiency of the whole nation. While appreciating the significance of Mr. Naidu's advocacy, those undertaking economic planning and its execution, with the difficulties and complications facing them, particularly in a country like India, are not, however, likely to share the abounding enthusiasm with which the author's booklet overflows. One would expect Mr. Naidu himself to realise the impracticability of the enormous task which he seeks to impose on peosle who are concerned with national economic planning and its translation into practice in this country. V.G.K.

URDU PUBLICATIONS.

ISLAM KAISE PHAILA (Parts I & II). By Abdul Wahid Sindhi. can be had from the Hindustani Publishing House, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 246 and 150. Rs. 3 & Rs. 1-12-0 respectively.

This book has been written for the benefit of Muslim children so that they may know something about the growth of their religion—Islam. It is, more or less, written on the model of Dr. Arnold's "Preaching of Islam," but on a much smaller scale, since it gives only a bird's eye-view of the spread of Islam in different countries of the world. The writer has no doubt succeeded in his object inasmuch as he has done full justice to his subject. The book has been written in simple readable Urdu which can be easily followed by children. It is no doubt an addition to the religious literature of the Mussulmans.

CHUNAN MUNAN. By M. Shafiuddin Naiyyar. Hali Publishing House, Urdu Bazar, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp 16. Annas 3.

An interesting story-book for children.

Z. A. BARNI.

In English Fields Poems from Books, 1931-1941 by John Gawsworth (Susil Gupta, Calcutta, Rs. 3/;).

The Crimpson Thorn Poems for Lovers, 1931-1941 by John Gawsworth (Susil Gupta, Calcutta, Rs. 3/-).

These are two collections of verses by John Gawsworth, a young writer, much of whose poetical work was destroyed in the London Fire-Blitz of January-February 1941. The verses are on various topics, and in some of them the writer gives promise of what has not yet been achieved. There is a certain amount of intensity of feeling and a fulness of emotion in a few of them. There are also here and there some lines which show beauty of expression, like Death taking "his harvest pay In silver coins of sorrow", life fading "Back to the vast eternity of shades", "the borders of the fated shore That coasts the ocean of eternity", or "Read me no tale that has not love for theme, I will not hear those chronicles of gloom" These are but few and far between. On the whole the verses lack the qualities of great poetry, the human vision of things, and the easy lilt of the born poet. In a way the writer stands apart from the modernist school of poetry His meaning is not always clouded in mystery. There is also a certain amount of lyrical fluency in some of the lines, but what is wanting is that rare and abiding sense of beauty which makes poetry once read linger in the memory of the reader Mere enthusiasm for innovations in verse making cannot make up for real poetic inspiration

B.J.W

COMMUNAL TRIANCLE

HIND NO KOMI TRIKON By ASHOK MEHTA and ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, with Foreword By MAHADEV DESAI (Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad) pp. 430. Price Rs. 3.

This is an excellent rendering in Gujarati of "The Communal Triangle in India" published in April 1942, to which has been added a supplement containing Mr. C. Rajagopal Acharya's scheme, resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the subject of seceding by provinces and the Gandhi-Jinnah corres, pondence in 1944. This book serve a fourfold purpose. It exposes the British policy of divide and rule. It furnishes a reasoned answer to assertions made by English publicists as to India not being suited to parliamentary methods. It traces the growth of disruptive political tendencies in India and lucidly explains the consequences of "Pakistan", both as regards those within and those without the Pakistan area. It indicates the manner in which the majority community should proceed to win the confidence and trust of the minorities, so essential to the peace and good government of India by Indians. The subject is dealt with exhaustively and with much learning and research from the historical, social, economic and political points of view. The book is brain fodder, definite in philosophy, organised in argument, well documented and, within the limits it proposes, a weighty piece of work. These are hard times and they should make for hard thinking. Anybody who wishes to understand and think hard on the solution of one of the vital problems facing India, should possess himself of this book.

N. H. P.

CAPTIVE SOIL

Captive Soil. By Mrinalini Sarabhai. (International Book House, Ltd, Bombay. Price: Rs. 2/8/-. Pp. 47).

The cover design of this playlet—a woman in chains—gives a clue to the young playwright's purpose or 'problem', call it what one may. It is a plea, sprinkled over rather heavily with the purple of passion, for the freedom of a country in bondage, presumably India. "Freedom will be our immortality—not our bodies that even now are valueless in their bondage." It has the atmosphere of the August 1942 mass awakening to the immediate need for liberation from whatever burdens the people's soul as well as their soil. The interplay of situations and conflict of characters are sufficiently suggestive and significant, though while reading the playlet, one does feel that the action is somewhat static The style is, at places rather involved to the point of unintelligibility Perhaps, these drawbacks could be diminished by the technique of the stage, with an ever-open eye to which the playlet appears to have been written Captive Soil, however, is quite promising

X. Y. Z.

Some Hindi Books

PRERNA, by Prem Narain Tandon, M.A., Published by Vidya Mandir, Chowk, Lucknow; pages 83, 16X12 c.m., price annas 12; year 1945.

This booklet contains 5 one-act plays, out of which the first two; "Mother" and "Lover", are translations from English and the remaining three: "Canvassing", "Prerna" and "Bachpan ke Sathee", are original. They depict interesting events in the matters which they represent. Some of them are satires on the manners and customs which are eating into the vitals of the society due to war time circumstances: black market, bribes, repressions etc. The writer has made a name as a good Hindi critic and has a command over producing a dramatic effect.

SUHAG RAT KI KAHANIYAN, by Vyathit Hridaya, Published by Bhargava Pustakalaya, Gaighat, Benares, pages 234, 18X12 c.m; price Rs. 3, year 1945.

This book contains nine stories connected with the night of honey moon. They are worthy of being read not only by the newly married persons but also by all those who wish to know how an insignificant misunderstanding or carelessness changes the heaven of home life into the hell of mistrust and distress. The stories are interesting and possess the tinge of reality which catches the mind of the reader. The writer has shown deep insight into the mind of woman whose sacrifice is always great. In such cases precaution is far better than cure.

VISHVA SANSKRITI KA VIKASA, by Kalidas Kapoor. Published by Vidya Mandir, Chowk, Lucknow: pages 107, 18X12 c.m., price Rs. 1-4-0, bound, Rs. 2., Year 1945.

The book gives the mile-stones in the evolution of the civilisation of the world, and the great contribution of the Indian culture to it. The characteristics of the Greek and Roman civilisations and the effect of the French Revolution are given in detail. The materialistic tendency of the European civilisation has been the cause of the World wars. The learned writer has taken trouble to collect material from the standard writers on civilisation. He ends with a passionate appeal that India should have full freedom which will contribute to the happiness not of India alone but also of the whole world.

NAYA SAHITYA, part I, edited by Narendra Sharma, Amritlal Nagar, and Ramesh Sinha; Published by Jun Prakashana Griha, Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No, 4. pages 108, 21X14 c.m.; Price One Rupee.

As its name suggests this magazine contains articles dealing with new trends in the modern Indian literatures. China and Russia also have been given some place. The writers are Ashk, Ah, Josh, Naveen, Yashpal, Dr. Motichand, Zaheer, Nirala and the editors, to name some of them only, which is a sure sign that the magazine will thrive. The size is also handy. It is a commendable attempt at placing before the Hindi readers the best in the different languages of India. There are short stories, sketches, poems, reviews etc. with some illustrations. The attempt deserves every encouragement. So much interesting matter for Rupee one only is worth possessing. The type is, due to war restrictions, small but the editors would do well if they use a bit bolder type in their next issues

B. D. V.

Better Offer

He was a bore, and heartily disliked. Rushing into the club secretary's room and fuming with rage, *he shouted, "I've just been offered £20 to resign. What shall I do?"*

The secretary was quite calm, and replied: "Hold on for a bit. You'll probably get a better offer."

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art in New Order—Increased Demand in England—Is Artist a Creator or Caterer?—Three Freedoms for Art—Revive home-spun Architecture—Congress and Corporation shy of Art—Mahabharat in Silhouette—Unique exhibition of Indian Art in Bombay.

The destructive energy released by the aerial warfare rose in a dramatic manner, from incendiaries and high explosives, to the pitch of the atom bomb. Though it has now recoiled into the state of dormancy, it will be counted as one of the factors which will determine the forms of political, economic and cultural reconstruction of the various countries. The period of suspense, which has started with the termination of the war, is not going to end soon. It has brought art to the forefront of the world-affairs. The allocation of the artist and the nature of art in reconstructed society are agitating the minds of those who hate brutality and love beauty.

Demand For Art

Art has survived the period of devastation on a gigantic scale. In Britain it is said to have found itself in new environments during the war. The State has come forward as its care-taker. The redisposition of the population necessitated by the dangers of bombing led to the distribution of art on democratic lines. The sense of art-appreciation of the people in the rural areas was judged by the demand for exhibitions, the larger number of visitors and increasing sale of paintings of moderate prices. The war has, according to Mr. Eric Newton, brought to the market, a new and larger class of buyers who are young and poorer people.

A sudden rise in demand for art in any country is not likely to leave the existing schools unaffected. Before the war the artists were distributed into two camps—academic and experimental. Those in the former failed to express the spirit of the times, because they were reluctant to leave the beaten track. Those in the latter laid greater emphasis on the new modes, but cared a little if their art turned out to be unintelligible to the average man. Both again had limited circles of patrons.

The war has widened the market for art in Britain. The people as the new consumers will demand art which is within their means and which is comprehensible to them, and they will stimulate artists to find out new and simpler modes of expression. Consequently the existing schools will have to readjust themselves to the changed circumstances. The popular style will probably be a compromise between the academic traditions and modern trends if the new war-time buyers continue to be the patrons. Or art might emerge quite different from the transitional period.

Function Of The Artist

Will the artist in future function as a creator or caterer for the popular taste? His exact function will be determined by the position he is assigned in reorganised society. Mr. E. M. Forester pointed out in his talk recently broadcast from Delhi that the artist's "fundamental duty is to do his job. He must first and foremost write properly, paint properly and express himself as an individual. When he has done that, his message —if he has one—is sure to show through. I am all against him starting off with a message. If he does that, he is not an artist, he is a pamphleteer."

The opinion expressed by Mr. Forester is based on the psychological principle that art is a subjective phenomenon. The artist is more sensitive than the average man is supposed to be. He is the best judge of his own functions, but he should not be led by his sense of dignity as a creative artist to suppress his reactions and responses—if any—to the realities of the world in which he lives. If he is truly a creative artist, he should be able to retain his prestige as such even if he has, in unusual circumstances to function as a satirist or social critic.

Should Be Creative

The Indian artist is frequently blamed by politicians and progressivists for his apparent apathy to the realities and actualities of the day. While inaugurating the National Art Exhibition at Lucknow on November 17 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the art which cannot grapple with and face the great problems of the day cannot be helpful in life. But the Indian artist has also a *grievance against his critics that he is not offered encouragement by them to come out of his artistic seclusion and to move with the times.* Art to be living should be creative and not merely illustrative or documentary.

The portrayal of the artist's reactions and responses to the contemporary life is one of the directions of the progress of art. The creative artist should not ignore it but at the same time he should not take it as his sole or primary function. The community should have the conviction that art is an expression and not exaction or a mechanical process and that the subject alone does not make art. It should, moreover, be able to judge the artists according to their respective creative abilities. If every "mirror of life" is accepted as a work of art irrespective of its merits and if "subject" alone is taken as art, the danger is that opportunists and propagandists will find it easy to masquerade as artists of high creative abilities.

The clarification of the relationship between the artist on the one hand and the state and community on the other is one of the urgent post-war problems awaiting solution. With the people emerging as consumers, as is reported to be the case in Britain, the artist will have to work under some handicaps. His work is likely to be more mechanical than creative, or it may be just the reverse if his new clientele turns out to be unusually aesthetically alert. But the creative artist would certainly not like to be at the mercy of the community whose interest in art is superficial and unsteady.

Three Freedoms

In the totalitarian state of the fascist pattern the artist had to accept the degraded rank of the propagandist, but the war ultimately came to his rescue. The artiste should never be governed by the absurd political principle of "controls" and "orders." The temptation offered to him in some quarters in India to play the role of the propagandist or preacher at the cost of his creative function should be deprecated as it is prone to lead to the stultification of art. The creative artist in the country is still groping in darkness to find out a firm anchorage as the state is supremerely indifferent to him and the people are prevented from approaching art by the so-called elite consisting of cultured coterics and artistocratic groups.

The State should offer patronage and also protection to the artist, but at the same time it should leave his hands free to create what he likes. Art will make a great contribution to the new order if the creative artist is granted three freedoms—freedom from want, freedom of experiment and freedom of expression. The first of the three is a rare privilege to which only the creative artist should be considered as entitled; and it should be extended to him by the State or community or both. The second will relieve him of the undue anxiety to work according to set forms and formulae and will enable him to bring his creative energy into full play. The freedom of expression should concede to him the right to create and express what he wants including just criticism on the State and community. The three freedoms, if granted to the artist, will be a great stimulus to the development of art. They will be conducive to the enrichment and ennoblement of mankind

Home-spun Architecture

At a meeting held in the hall of the Bombay Municipality on Saturday, November 17, under the presidentship of Mr. Nagindas T. Master a provisional committee with Mr. Master as the Chairman is reported to have been elected for the organisation of an All-India Academy of Indian Arts and Architecture. The Chairman is said to have observed, in the course of his speech that just like the revival of the hand-spun khaddar, the resuscitation of the home-spun architecture is essential to the cultural and socio-economic resurrection of India. Obviously he accepts the necessity of introducing the principle of "Swadeshism" in architecture.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay could have been a liberal patron of Indian art and architecture *but it has, so far, not even instituted a Mayor's prize in the annual exhibitions of the Bombay* Art Society or worked out a scheme to buy from them, a few paintings every year from the Municipal buildings. Mr. Nagindas Master is an ex-Mayor and influential member of the Corporation. The interest evinced by him in Indian art and architecture, therefore, leads one to assume that he will persuade the Congress party and the Corporation to move in the direction of art.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued appeals for funds for the reconstruction of the Congress House and for the construction of the Sardar Memorial Hall. Both the structures should be Indian and also monumental in designs, but so far no mention is made in the Congress circles about the architectural standards. Being the President of the Provincial Congress Mr. Nagindas Master should advise the Committee to get the two buildings designed in the Indian style. He should not miss the opportunity to champion the cause of Indian art and architecture in the Corporation as well as in the Congress.

Epic For the People

"Mahabharat"—a silhouette dance-drama was first presented by the Indian Dance Guild at the Madhav Baug two years ago, but a large number of people had to go back disappointed for want of accommodation. The same "Mahabharat" is coming back to the Gowalia Tank Maidan on December 8, 9 and 10. This time it will be presented in a specially erected open air theatre with a stage forty feet wide and with accommodation for 15,000 people. The rates of tickets are understood to be low so that "Mahabharat" of the people will also be a stage-product for the people.

Nataraj Vashi, who is the genius behind the silhouette technique, needs no introduction to the dance-world of India. Though presented two years ago as an experiment the dance-drama was acclaimed as successful. Nataraj Vashi, however, continued his efforts to improve the technique and now with the collaboration of the artistes of the Indian Dance Guild and Seven Arts Centre he has succeeded in removing what appeared to him as imperfections and is going to present the silhouette dance-drama in an improved form.

The silhouette has to be differentiated from the shadows. In it the figure show the lines clearly, move in unbroken rhythm and seem to have been steeped in the flood of light whose colours suggest and vary according to the predominent moods of the different situations. Some striking episodes from Mahabharat will appear in silhouette with dance and music as the medium of interpretation. The proceeds of the shows willl appear in silhouette with dance N. A. Relief Fund. It is interesting to note that the epic will be staged in the maidan in which started in 1942 the epic struggle for freedom.

Unique Vikram Exhibition

Unprecedented in the recent cultural history of India and organised on a grand scale will be the Vikram Exhibition of Indian culture which will be inaugurated at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay on December 14. It is one of the items on the programme of the Vikram Bimillenium Celebrations Committee of the Bombay Field Club. The Committe has spared no pains or grudged expenditure in making it fully representative of India's achievements in art and culture within over two thousand years.

Several copies of ancient frescoes and paintings from manuscripts and other sources and plaster casts of select sculptural masterpieces have been specially made by the Committee. Exhibits from some museums and valuable private collections from all over India have been selected in a large number. The exhibition will have on view certain examples of Indian art which have never been exhibited anywhere, and some others which are coming to Bombay for the first time.

One of the outstanding features of the exhibition is the "Great Men of India" series of portraits of uniform size and done in the traditional Indian style. The exhibits in the different sections will be arranged in a chronological order so that the visiter can trace the development and trends of Indian art through successive ages. The exhibition is planned on a comprehensive scale and with emphasis on its educational and cultural value. Bombay should legitimately congratulate itself in being the venue of such a unique display of Indian art.

"THE ANXIOUS HEART"

Artist—G. Jelani.

The exhibit which won the first prize in the Art Exhibition at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Origin And Development Of Women's Suffrage In America

(Continued from Page 23)

ing became a state in 1890, and Utah in 1895, they carried the suffrage provisions into their new constitutions. Colorado gave women the vote in 1893, Idaho in 1896, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912, the Territory of Alaska in 1913, and Nevade and Montana in 1914.

New York State—the first to recognize women's economic right—was the tardiest on this issue, although every legislature from 1854 onward had been petitioned to submit a women's suffrage amendment to the voters. In 1917 the Suffragists brought their full power to bear on New York. They built up the largest state organization of women ever known, and sent the legislature a petition signed by 1,015,000 women over 21 years of age. This time the legislature acceded, and the suffrage amendment was carried by a large majority—soldiers favouring it two to one.

The Nineteenth Amendment

With influential New York in line, other states followed quickly so that by 1919 the women of 30 states were eligible to vote for Presidential electors.

And so in that year Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby proclaimed the following Women's Suffrage Amendment (the 19th) as part of the U. S. Constitution. "The right of citizens of the United States, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of sex. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Congress ratified the amendment in 1920—granting at last Abigail Adams' plea for women's rights in America after a century-long struggle.

The leaders who had brought the movement to success immediately directed their efforts toward rendering women's rights to vote an effective instrument in Government. Each major party now contains a strong women's organization. The National League of Women Voters, a powerful non-partisian organization, with 60,000 members and 600 local units in 35 states, was founded by the suffrage organization in 1920 for the purpose of educating voters without influencing their selection of candidates. The first item on its programme this year is to work toward: "Full U. S. participation in the United Nations organization; continuous U. S. support of efforts to solve common economic and social problems by international agreement."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

WEDNESDAY, November 21: Police Fire On Calcutta Students. One killed And 52 Injured.

THURSDAY, November 22: Blood Bath In Calcutta: Police Run Amok. 11 Demonstrators Killed, 125 Injured.

FRIDAY, November 23: Police Open Fire Again In Calcutta 7 Die In Hospital. Yanks Belaboured, Lorries On Fire. 15 Killed So Far. Entire Traffic Paralysed. Lathi Charges On Bombay Students. 26 Arrested.

SATURDAY, November 24: Total Killed In Calcutta, 36. Lathi Charge On Rawalpindi Students.

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And how did this vicious cycle of violence start? Here is the A. P. I. version (which cannot be accused of being anti-Government) dated Calcutta, November 22:

About 2,000 Calcutta students who were marching towards Esplanade in an Indian National Army Day demonstration have been held up on Dharamtolla Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, by the Calcutta police since 3-30 this afternoon. The students are squatting on the road, facing a posse of lathi-armed police, and all traffic has been held up.

The students held a meeting in Wellington Square and then took out a procession along Dharamtolla Street. Their approach towards Esplanade and Dalhousie Square areas was however held up by the police. At 6-30 p.m. the students are still squatting on the road.

A police officer on duty at the spot stated that the direction in which the students wanted to proceed led to a prohibited area, and hence they should not be allowed to take a procession there.

What is a "prohibited area"? And why is it prohibited? Why can a procession march through one part of the city and not through another? How would the peace of the city have been threatened if the students had been allowed to proceed with their procession? Would the heavens have fallen? Would the edifice of the British empire have been shaken to its roots?

But the prestige of the Imperial Police has to be maintained—let 36 die or 36 hundred, let a thousand be injured or ten thousand, let the whole country be convulsed by indignation!

★

Begad, Sir ....

It is awful! It is unbelievable! It is horrible! It is shameful! It is a blot on the reputation for loyalty of our Jawans that officers of the Royal Indian Air Force should have sent money to a notorious seditionist like Vallabhbhai Patel and for a seditious cause like the I.N.A. Defence Fund!

One can imagine the faces, blood-red with furious indignation, in the Cantonements and Clubs of the Empire. The Blimps, dead and gone, must be turning in their graves, while to the retired Major-Generals and Colonels living in Putney and other suburbs of London, this news must have come as a shock greater than ten Atom Bombs. For after all, the Indian army was the last and surest stronghold of the Empire. If the 'canker' of Nationalism has entered there, too, then surely the days of the Empire must be numbered.

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The Indian soldier and officer of today is no Gungadin of Kipling's imagination but an intelligent patriot who has the courage to write to an eminent seditionist these seditious —and inspiring—words:

"A surging wave of freedom has taken deep root in the varied veins of our body. These are not Indian Forces of 1918. We find ourselves in a completely changed picture of 1945. There are two cardinal points which are responsible for this change. The first is the Congress inspiration and second is the close contact with our ruling race who have treated us in a way which lends testimony that we are one and all anti-imperialists."

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Where The Screen Lies

It is seldom that one takes notice of the "Indian Newsparade" Newsreels. Many cine-goers have sensibly formed a habit of booking their seats in advance and going in twenty minutes after the timing of the show to escape the boredom of it all. It requires the force of the Defence of India Rules to make the exhibitors show these reels, but even that is powerless to force the spectators to see them.

But now and again one mistimes one's entry and is confronted by the procession of Bureaucratic faces, military parades, six-month old war shots and items like that on the silver screen. No one takes it seriously. One knows the Indian Newsparade to be a Government sponsored organisation and knowing the Government to be what it is, we expect nothing better from it. But when the Newsparade commentator starts giving us the imperialist low-down on international affairs, it is high time to protest and tell him (or whoever writes the script for him) where he gets off.

I challenge Indian Newsparade to publish the script of their commentary on the Indonesian situation as spoken in their last week's Hindustani newsreel. It is an unashamed and provocative defence of imperialism's role in Java, it is a slander on Indonesian patriots. Let the Newsparade publish these scripts and stand the test of public and press scrutiny of its efforts to defend British imperialism's indefensible policies.

There was one compensating circumstance, however, while watching this particular news-reel. It was to see the faces of the President and Vice-President of the Indonesian Republic. The whole hall rang with cheers—something the I.N.P. bosses could never have contemplated!

★

There was one other significant sequence in the same news-reel. It showed Japanese soldiers being armed and driven away in British lorries —to maintain Law and Order!

So they bring Japanese witnesses to attest against Indian officers of the I.N.A. and arm Japs to keep down the Javanese patriots. Thus did imperialism fulfil itself!

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On The Stage

Despite the formidable stranglehold of the cinema, the stage—at least in Bombay—is striving fast to come into its own. This winter season, as predicted already by that irrepressible stage enthusiast Homi Sethna, will be a 'bumper' one. Here are a few items to be noted in every stage-lover's diary:

The Indian People's Theatre is staging J. B. Priestley play, "They Came To A City" at Sunderabai Hall. This is the first time the I.P.T.A. has undertaken the production of a play in English but it marks no break from their tradition. The theme of the play (which is being directed by talented Hema Kesarkodi) is just right for a People's Theatre production—the vision of a society reconstructed on Socialist principles. The play which was an enormous success in Britain (and, as an ENSA production, even among the forces) has been 'Indianized' by necessary changes in the names and dresses of the characters but otherwise the script is untampered. The play will be staged on 7th, 8th and 9th instant at Sunderabai Hall

A new stage enterprise is "Rastriya Sanskriti Kendra", which, according to its organisers, "aspires to centralize the stray efforts of creative artists at the evolution of a national pattern of idealistic Drama." One wonders, however, what they mean by being "free from the influences of temporary ideologies based on our economic and political necessities"—is that really something to boast about? Anyway, their first presentation will be "Asoka The King And The Man" which is to be staged in a new technique which the originators call "Bhav Natya" (or Pantomime dramatic opera).

While the "Bhav Natya" has yet to be seen and evaluated, our old friend Natraj Vashi and his Indian Dance Guild are reviving their last year's triumph, the "Mahabharata" Silhouette dance-drama at a show to be held in aid of the I.N.A. Relief Fund. Those who missed this interesting experiment in stagecraft last year will no doubt welcome the opportunity to see it this time.

The Tagore Society has chalked out an ambitious programme for their annual celebration next week. Dance dramas of the immortal poet (both in Bengali and Gujarati) will be a special feature of the series of performances that have been arranged for the occasion.

★

Dear Mr. Jinnah ....

I was flattered to receive a letter from you—even if it was only a printed circular letter.

You have asked me for my vote and again I am flattered. But I am afraid I cannot oblige you. Today is Election Day but I am not leaving my house to vote for you. I set down the reasons because it is important that you should know them:—

1. Your election circular does not make it clear what position you take on the most vital issue of our national existence: FREEDOM. Are you for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of British power from India? What steps are you prepared to take to bring about the freedom of India?

2. You say nothing about your attitude towards the second vital issue: ECONOMIC FREEDOM. Do you stand for abolition of landlordism, nationalisation of key industries, rigorous control of capitalist enterprises? Are you for workers and peasants in their struggle for justice and betterment? Do you support their organisation into Trade Unions and Kisan Sabhas?

3. You mention nothing in your letter about your attitude to DEMOCRACY, either. Are you or are you not for equal rights and opportunities for ALL irrespective of race, religion, caste or colour? Do you support the struggle to abolish such undemocratic and reactionary institutions as the Princely Order, their feudal privileges and their autocratic rule?

4. Finally, you seem to believe still in the intrusion of religion into politics, while I believe that religion is strictly a personal matter and should not be concerned with politics. You speak of a "Muslim nation"—as if the Muslims of Russia, India, China, Europe and Malaya could (by any stretch of imagination!) be grouped together as a single political unit, simply because they have the same religion! You promise to "look at every question coming before the Central Assembly from the standpoint of the Muslim nation," while anyone who gets my vote will have to look at every political question from the standpoint of an anti-Imperialist freedom-loving Indian, and every economic question from the standpoint of a Socialist.

5. The myth of the "Muslim nation" (*Millaten jub mit gaeen aizaa-e imaan hogaeen*— in case you have read Iqbal!) is not the only false concept in your letter. To give but one example for historical inaccuracy, you say that the Congress "insists on the establishment of a UNITARY Government...." There are at least a dozen resolutions of the Congress and a hundred speeches of Congress leaders to prove that the Congress has consistently demanded a FEDERAL government, with residuary powers vested in the provinces on a basis of complete self-determination of every territorial unit including those where Muslims happen to be in a majority.

No, Mr. Jinnah, you may get elected but my vote shall not be cast for you or for any of your nominees. Indeed it shall not be cast at all under a system of COMMUNAL electorate on a religious basis, devised by imperialism to divide the country and prolong the slavery of India. I shall vote whom I can vote as an Indian citizen and not as a Hindu or Muslim or a member of Scheduled Castes!

P.S.—Your letter is in three languages—English, Urdu and Gujarati. Pardon my ignorance but the high-flown language of your Urdu letter has gone above my head and its poor understanding of the Urdu idiom. Could you please let me (and other ignoramuses like me) know the meaning of such expressions as

"Khwabeedah rooh."
"Ahsan tariqa".
"Taa-eed-e-Aizadi."
"Yaganagat."
"Yakjehti."
"Aaina-daar."
"Nazariyat," etc., etc.

★

From Chronicler's Mail Bag

AMIN AHMED writes from Aligarh: "British Ruler's Own Watch-Dogs." "Will Congress Ally With These To Fight The League."

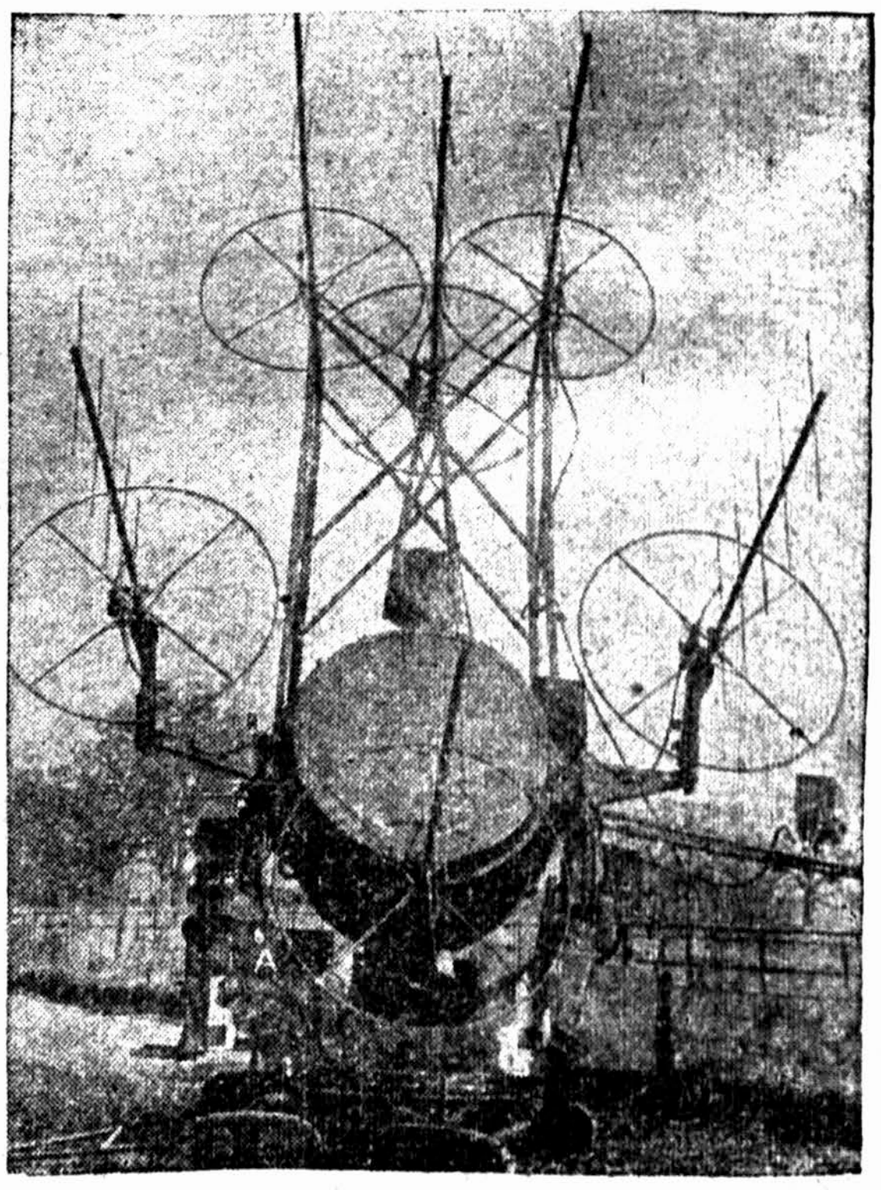
These are the very bold headlines of the latest "People's War." If the Punjab Congressmen are seeking an alliance with Khizar and his party it is bad. But what about the League? Is it fighting the Nationalist Muslims with the help of some other people? If not, has it exposed them in the same manner and spirit? If not, why? Every day one hears Leaguers announcing very proudly that they offered brickbats to Maulana Husain Ahmed and others who have been fighting India's battle of freedom. Did the "People's War" denounce the League in as bold headlines for this hooliganism?

I think the Editor of the "People's War" must have known by this time the names of the League candidates. How many of them have a record of selfless public service? How many of them are reactionary landlords, black-marketeers and profiteers and lastly British rulers' watch dogs? Impartially demands their unequivocal denunciation with as big headlines. One gets the feeling that they overlook League's failings and overemphasize those of the Congress. I wish to inform them through your columns that free expression of one's views is not possible in League circles. If you say a word against them, they make your life unhappy.

RAJKUMAR sends the following clipping from classified advt. columns with his own comments:—

"Wanted Artistic Photographs depicting Hindu Manners, Customs, Ceremonies, Arts, Crafts, etc. Apply Taraporevala's Publishing Department, 210, Hornby Road, Bombay."

What are Hindu Arts? and what are Hindu crafts? Do Taraporevalas want to brand these as well? Don't we have enough things branded already? God bless them.



THE RADAR RANGE FINDER

Humorous Skit

The Travels Of Mr. Simpleton

By Aamir Ali

Mr. Honest Simpleton was a good and honest citizen who lived in the town of Godhelpustown, in the country of Peacomania. This country, as you all know, is a small country in the middle of Europe. During the last five years, Peacomania had been twice run over by vast armies. First the 'protecting' troops of Hitler had marched in to protect Peacomania. This had resulted in much destruction, and half of Godhelpustown had been completely obliterated. After a few years of protection, the armies of the Allies had marched in to 'liberate' Peacomania. This liberation had resulted in the obliteration of the remaining portions of Godhelpustown. Now, thanks to all this kind protection and liberation there was not much left of Godhelpustown; but since all this was in the interests of peace and democracy, Mr. Simpleton did not grumble.

One day Mr. Simpleton was standing in a queue for some article of food or the other, when he thought to himself, "I am getting on in years, and I see no reason why I should not spend the remaining years of my life in happiness. I cannot be happy over here. Here I see the people wandering about homeless, clotheless, foodless, restless. Everybody with whom I talk has suffered some loss or the other, and can talk of nothing else. This town has for me also, only bitter memories, for was not my wife killed in this town by the Nazis, my son taken away to some labour camp never to return, my daughter raped and stabbed under my eyes, and my old mother and my brother killed by the bombardment of the Allies? No, I cannot remain here and be happy, so I will go somewhere else."

Mr. Simpleton tried to make up his mind where to go. "I can go anywhere, for all countries except this wretched country will be happy places. A war for liberty and the rights of the common man has just been fought and the right side has triumphed. Hitlerism and evil has been rooted out of the world, and so wherever I go I will see freedom and justice. But I will go to England, because England fought most gloriously in defence of these great principles, and she is the Mother of Parliaments, and the home of the Free."

* * *

So Mr. Simpleton packed up his bags, and journeyed to England, keeping his eyes shut most of the time, so that he might not see the skeletons of cities and the long lines of hungry and shivering people who seemed to have permeated everywhere. He arrived in England and went to London. "At last I am here," he said, "now I can be happy."

But it was difficult to find any place where he could stay. There were no houses waiting for him, all the hotels were full. It was with much difficulty that he persuaded two men who were sharing a room to accept a third. "But what does it matter", said Mr. Simpleton to himself, "though I may be uncomfortable here, yet I will derive comfort from the thought that this is the country and the age of the common man. And a socialist government is in Power.

* * *

Next day he went out and he saw a huge procession of men walking along the streets, waving flags, and shouting. Mr. Simpleton was overjoyed at what he thought was the expression of joy by the common men. But as the procession approached, Mr. Simpleton realised that this was no expression of joy, but of anger. He stopped one man and asked, "My dear Sir, can you tell me what this procession is about?" "I certainly can," said the man, and dropping out of the procession he said, "We are the workers of the Central Ammunition Factory, and we are on strike. There are thirty thousand of us. The Government is trying to force us to work only forty hours a week, on a fixed hour-pay scale. We cannot live on that. We have been on strike for three weeks now, and we will never give in until our just demands are accepted."

"But my dear sir," said Mr. Simpleton, aghast at this revelation, "Surely your have now a socialist Government in power? They will look after your interests. They will not let you down. You have just won a great and terrible war, in which the Almighty God has favoured you by using you as His chosen instrument for the destruction of evil. Surely after such a great war, and such a great delivery from evil you should not worry yourselves with petty strikes." "Dotty," murmured the other man, and went on. Mr. Simpleton went along and met a member of the Labour Party, and he asked him about the great strike. "Listen", said the labour party man, "The Labour Government is doing everything possible for the men. But by the strike they are holding up the whole administration and economy of the country. The strike has repercussions all over the country, it affects our exports and our services. You know how important exports are to us just now. If the strike does not break up soon, the food rations will have to be further reduced. The Government has employed troops to work the factories, but there are not enough. We must break up the strike somehow. The men won't be able to hold out much longer, that is our hope."

* * *

Mr. Simpleton was horrified at these cruel sentiments, and he hurried along till he met a Communist, and asked him what he thought of the country, the Government and the strike. "The Communist said, "This Government is a humbug. It is no more socialist than Mr. Churchill. It has fooled the people, and now you see how it is treating the workers. The only hope for England is the Communist Party. Under the dynamic leadership of Comrade Pollitt, and under the inspiration of the great Soviet Union we can save England. But you see we have no power—yet. But you wait and see, one day we will drive out this wolf in sheep's clothing, the Labour Government. Labour, my foot."

Poor Mr. Simpleton was feeling rather bewildered when he met a member of the Conservative Party, and asked him to tell him the truth about the whole matter. "The truth is," said the Conservative, striking his right fist into his left palm, "that our country can never be run by a pack of Bolshies. They are undermining liberty, destroying the freedom of the individual. By gad, sir! Look what they are doing to the Bank of England! They will ruining the country, and it is our duty to oust them as soon as possible."

"But, sir," said Mr. Simpleton timidly, "Surely liberty and freedom should be safe now that Hitler has been defeated?"

"Not under these Bolshies", said the Conservative strongly, "Phoo, my God! Attlee" and he stormed away.

Mr. Simpleton walked along and he saw a large crowd gathered outside the Ministry of Housing, shouting, "Give us houses before the winter!" He walked along and he saw a meeting of soldiers shouting, "Hurry up and demobilise us!" and further on, he saw a meeting shouting, "We don't want unemployment again!" Then he saw a long queue, like the queues of Godhelpustown. He found it was for bread.

* * *

Mr. Simpleton returned to his rooms, and had an unsatisfying meal which hardly filled him. "Perhaps," thought he to himself, "I have not come to the right country. After all England has suffered from aerial bombardment like my town, and so it will take time for things to settle down. I don't think I ought to stay here longer. I will go to America, for that is really a great country."

So Mr. Simpleton packed up again and went on ship, sailing to the United States of America. On the third day out, he was standing on deck looking at the peaceful blue ocean, and the peaceful blue sky, and saying to himself, "How wonderful and peaceful all this is! If only I could stay over here for the rest of my life." Just then the ship struck a floating mine, and sank. Mr. Simpleton managed to scramble on to a life boat, and they drifted in the open boat for seven days. Their food and water was finished and the sun had burnt them, but luckily on the eighth day they were picked up by a tramp steamer and taken along to New York.

* * *

When Mr. Simpleton saw the large statue of Liberty, his heart swelled within him. "At last," he said to himself, "I have come to a country where men respect liberty and freedom". He got off the ship, bought himself new clothes and equipment, and went to a hotel. There were no demolished houses, or skeletons of houses here. Enormous buildings towered over him on every side. Mr. Simpleton was very happy. He ate a hearty meal, and trotted out. He met an American and asked him what he thought of their great President. "What!" said, the Yankee, "that guy Truman? He's not up to anything. See here, stranger; that guy is a Democrat. You know what that means? He's leading the country to ruin. He doesn't know what he's doing. He is in the grip of unscrupulous men. But in the next elections you'll sure see some changes. A Republican is going to be President, I can tell you. Then the country will improve, and then some."

Mr. Simpleton did not want to become entangled in internal politics and factions, so he decided to leave New York and go to some inland town. He went along. In that town he saw a repetition of what he had seen in London—workers out on strike. He was puzzled, and stopped one of them, to inquire further into the matter. "Say, listen, ho," said the worker, "you just don't know anything if you don't know what this little show is about. They're trying to cut wages now that the war's over. See? Well, we ain't taking any, not us. Twenty thousand automobile workers out and more coming out. That's organisation."

* * *

Mr. Simpleton went and met a Senator. "Tell me Senator, said Mr. Simpleton, "Why doesn't Government interfere? Surely it is unfair to cut wages? Your great democracy was founded on principles of liberty, democracy and the pursuit of happiness. Surely the workers must have that freedom?"

"Listen", said the Senator, "That strike concerns the employer and the employed. We believe in freedom of enterprise here. Individualism, and free competition—that's us. The Government won't interfere, but after a time it will use troops and police to stop trouble and put the workers back to work. The Government cannot interfere with private enterprise. That would be the death of our economy."

The worker who had seen Mr. Simpleton talking to the Senator, came running back, and said, "Don't you listen to him, stranger. The big bosses of the automobile manufacturers have all these senators in their pockets. Graft, yah, you can't beat it anywhere." And he ran off again, to join his comrades. "These workers are most ungrateful," said the Senator, "After all that I have done for them. And my son was killed in Germany fighting for their liberty, too", he continued, and shed a silent tear. Just then a girl came walking along. The Senator dried his tear, and said, "That's my daughter. Coming on to be eighteen she is. And not much chance of getting married, nowadays. You know how it is." The girl came up to them and dragged her father off to a cocktail party.

"The people here are rich, and they have God's plenty," thought Mr. Simpleton to himself, "and yet they are not happy. I certainly cannot spend the rest of my life with such people." So he made up his mind to go to South America. He went along to Argentina, and found that one of their periodical revolutions was in progress. At first he was nearly shot by the Government party for being a revolutionary, and then he was nearly shot by the revolutionary party for being a Government-party man. Then he was locked up for two days on suspicion of being a fifth columnist of Peacomania. So that after a week's stay, Mr. Simpleton decided that he had stayed a week too much, and set off again. "I will now go to a little island in the South Pacific, untouched by this disease of modern civilisation, and there, amongst primitive peoples, I will dwell in the lap of Nature, happy with simple food, simple pleasures."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Triumphant Female

(Continued From Page 2)

"That is grand," said he.

"Now then, I shall give you another chance. To celebrate this occasion, I have brought a present for you"—and she pointed at the parcel—"Can you say what it contains?"

"An electric cooker?", he hazarded a guess.

"Nothing of the sort," she returned, reaching for the parcel, "What a bad guess! See!" And she began unpacking it. It contained attractive coating for two coats for her husband. "Now, do you like it, dear?" she asked.

"Yes, my dear, immensely."

Coffee and eatables were set on the table by Vinayak and husband and wife settled down to a good repast.

"Do you know a new recruit has been taken in our office to-day?" she remarked, helping herself to a 'Karanji' from the plate in front of her.

"Oh! Damn this office talk," he said to himself but when the thought escaped his lips, it took the form "No!"

"She is a double graduate and there were so many applicants for the post. Your friend Sudhir too had applied but his case was not even considered....."

"Now, how do you like this new kind of 'Karanji' that I have specially prepared to-day?" he interrupted, anxious to change the subject, the words trickling with difficulty through the 'Karanjis' with which he had filled his mouth.

"Oh! It is excellent. How do you make it?"

"Not much difficulty. You know how this common 'Modhak' is made?"

"Yes, I know", she said, not knowin in the least.

"Then the same way," he said "Only the shape of the sweet is different."

"Oh!"

"Have you read that charming book I brought from the library the other day?" she asked after her first sip of coffee.

"Which one?" he asked, gulping down his third mouthful.

"The Supremacy of the Fair Sex by She" she replied.

It was now his turn to say "Oh!"

"How did you like it, dear?"

"So-so, sweet."

As though applauding the opinion of the speaker, the clock chimed the half hour. That was a signal for her to get up from the chair.

"I am sorry I cannot accompany you to any theatre to-night, my darling," she apologised to him, beaming with sweetness, "As I have to attend a meeting of our club. The Young Girls' Rights Asserting and Protecting Club. If I am not to be late at the meeting, I should start even now." She turned towards the inner room and added over her shoulder: "You don't mind, my dear?"

"Not at all," he responded.

In fifteen minutes, she returned from the inner room, her face bright and powdered. She smiled at Vinayak.

"I shall be back by 9, my dear. Of course, you won't make the children wait for me?"

"No, dear."

"That is right. Good-bye, sweetheart." And she walked towards the door.

"Good bye"—he returned.

"Was you the bloke who said your Grandmother would make a better soldier than me?"

"Not me, Sergeant. My grandmother's dead."

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Naval Anniversary

The Royal Indian Navy celebrated its annual Navy Day yesterday with more than the traditional eclat—since it was celebrating its victory, too. During the last six years of war it has attained its majority—though it is still a tiny force as the world's navies go—and can pat itself on the excellent job of fighting the enemy and guarding India's long coast-line.

Here are a few pictures showing the varied activities of the R.I.N. and its gallant boys—and girls!

A floating mine is a menace to shipping and when cut by the sweeps must be disposed of at once. Midshipman Z. Azhar, of 10 Davis Road, Lahore, serving in H.M.I.S. Bombay, sinks a drifting mine with rifle fire.

From the junior training establishment, H.M.I.S. "Dilawar" boys who nave chosen to make their career in the Royal Indian Navy proceed for advanced instruction to H.M.I.S. Bahadur, at Karachi. Boys heave on a line during training.

WRIN OFFICERS IN DELHI.—(L. to R.)—2nd Officer C. S. Malden, Engineering Directorate, of Cornwall; 3rd Officer A. J. G. Churchill, Interservices Security Education of Somerset; 4th Officer N. Hayat, Sea Transport, N.H.Q., of Lahore.

RIN IN BURMA.—Men of the Royal Indian Navy patrol the inshore waters of Burma and support Allied land operations in the Arakan. Coxswains examine Jap equipment captured during Ramree Island fighting. (L. to R.): Stanley Judd, of Dehra Dun, L/S Tikka Khan, of Hazara Distt. and P/O Sita Ram of Poona Distt.

R.I.N.'S NEW INSTRUCTOR BRANCH.—First batch of recruits to the newly-formed Instructor Branch of the Royal Indian Navy, after a course in H.M.I.S. "Feroze", Bombay, have recently undertaken advanced technical and mathematical instruction of R.I.N. officers undergoing specialist training. The R.I.N. already has more than 200 schoolmasters who hold classes for Indian ratings in all shore establishments and in some ships at sea. The new Instructor Branch will extend similar facilities to commissioned officers.

JAPANESE SURRENDER OF A NDAMANS AND NICOBARS.—H.M.I.S. "Narbada", a sloop of the Royal Indian Navy which saw much action on the Burma Coast in the ea rly months of this year, played a prominent part in the recovery of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as H.Q. Ship of the Naval Force Co mmander. Formal surrender of Japanese garrison in the Nancowry Group. Lieut.-Col. Thakur Nathu Singh, 1/7 Rajputs, reads the instrument of surrender to Japanese officers.

An alert sloop of the Royal Indian Navy guards troop transports on their long sea voyage. A typical convoy as seen by the men in one of the escorts, H.M.I.S., 'Kistna.'

R.I.N. sloop lies in a chaung near an enemy supply road approximately half way between Myebon and Kyauk Pyu on Ramree Island...

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